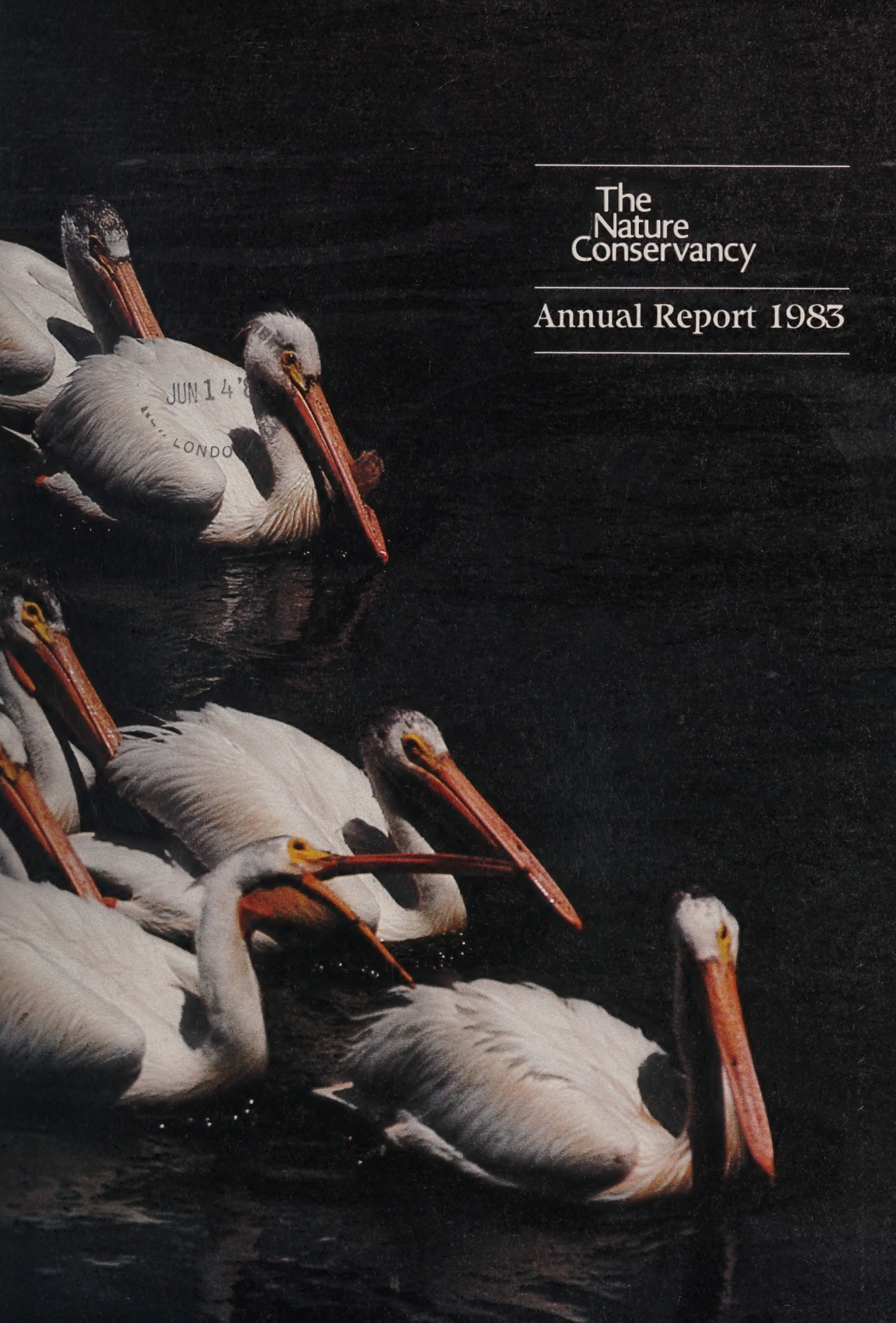

The Nature Conservancy

Annual Report 1983

Gary Meszaros

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Cover: White pelicans in varying stages of molt. Photo by Marie and Geoff Pampush

The Nature Conservancy

The Nature Conservancy is a national conservation organization committed to preserving natural diversity by finding and protecting lands and waters supporting the best examples of all elements of the natural world. Since 1951, the Conservancy and its members have been involved in the preservation of well over 2 million acres in 50 states, the Virgin Islands, Canada, and the Caribbean. Although some areas are transferred for management to other conservation groups, both private and public, the Conservancy owns and manages a national system of some 700 sanctuaries.

Forests, wetlands, prairies, mountains, deserts, and islands—refuges for threatened wildlife and rare plants, places of special beauty—remain untouched and protected because the Conservancy and its members cared and acted quickly. These safeguarded areas are a record of our accomplishments, a promise for tomorrow, and a legacy for the future.

The Nature Conservancy News
Volume 34, Number 2
March/April 1984

Frederick Annand

Susan Middleton

Wallace Dayton

Clockwise from top left: Heartleafed plaintain (Plantago cordata), *a candidate for federal listing, protected via management agreement in North Carolina; endangered San Joaquin kit fox* (Vulpes macrotis mutica); *dwarf trout lily* (Erythronium propullens), *a Minnesota endemic; and the Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard* (Uma inornata), *nationally threatened resident of Thousand Palms Oasis, California.*

Tupper Ansel Blake

YEAR IN REVIEW:

Filing onto the "Ark"

WITH LITTLE TIME left before the year 2000, we can only wonder which species will make it onto the "ark" and into the next millenium. The Nature Conservancy means to keep the list long. Although we'll have to wait for the 1999 Annual Report to get definitive word on our success, *these* pages register steady progress: a roster of rare plants, animals, and natural communities protected at viable sites in the course of a single year.

Vital statistics for 1983: the Conservancy completed more significant land conservation projects than ever before in its history—266 tracts encompassing 143,611 acres in 36 states and the Virgin Islands. Eighty-three percent of these properties harbor species or communities whose endangerment has been officially recognized by conservation agencies at the state or federal level. Among them are representatives of beleaguered ecosystems targeted for protection under the Conservancy's farsighted National Critical Areas Conservation Program, sparked in 1980 by a $10-million one-to-two challenge grant from the Goodhill Foundation. The list includes: Carolina bays and beech/magnolia forest in the South; calcareous pavement barrens and Delmarva bays in the East; cypress swamp, black soil prairie, savanna, and estuarine waters in the Midwest; a host of ecosystems in California (see "A California Success Story" on page 9), a mid-elevation spring-fed lake in Oregon, and native Hawaiian wet forest. To date, 28 natural areas totaling some 192,000 acres have been approved as national critical areas: lands we must safeguard in the coming years or else face the loss of the natural systems they typify.

During the year, new state campaigns to protect critical areas made headway in Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, and New Mexico. Employing

J. Roberts

Gary Meszaros

Top: Downey Lake in Oregon's Wallowa Mountains; above: grasses at Bluestem Prairie, Minnesota. Both preserves were acquired as part of the Conservancy's National Critical Areas Program.

the same approach as the Conservancy's national program, these state programs pinpoint sites supporting endangered species and communities and raise funds to protect them. One of their many achievements is a New Mexico Critical Lands Campaign project that bears a plant so rare that the *News* will not print its name or location. Longer-established programs in Minnesota, California, Oregon, Ohio, Michigan, and Pennsylvania also made great strides in 1983, nearing or achieving their campaign goals.

In 1983 the Conservancy placed aquatic systems high on its list. The new National Wetlands Conservation Project—a five-year, $50-million effort to conserve endangered water-related ecosystems in the United States—took shape thanks to a $25-million Richard King Mellon Foundation challenge grant. It was the largest ever made by a private foundation for conservation purposes. The new program builds upon the impressive record of the Conservancy's Rivers of the Deep South Program. So far, that effort has to its credit more than 110,000 acres of bottomland hardwoods and wetlands along a half-dozen major watercourses in the Southeast—lands safeguarded in cooperation with state and local conservation agencies.

Encouraged by these results, the Conservancy and the R. K. Mellon Foundation raised their sights and undertook the ambitious new wetlands program. Its goal? To protect outstanding aquatic ecosystems from the Atlantic coast to the watersheds of Hawaii. Its method? To work in partner-

ship with government at all levels as well as with other private conservation agencies, bringing to bear the resources of both. The challenge? To identify $50 million in funding sources to meet the grant's terms. The protection of nearly 10,000 acres along Florida's Escambia River and a small first tract at California's wildlife-rich Thousand Palms Oasis (subject of the new Conservancy-produced film "An Oasis in Time") are the program's earliest achievements. Mindful that its actions must be founded upon thorough research, Conservancy scientists are examining the complexities of classifying, selecting, and designing large wetland preserves. A generous 1983 grant from the Mary Flagler Cary Charitable Trust, long-time supporter of the Conservancy's work, currently funds the investigation.

THE REAL BALANCE SHEET for 1983 reads in Linnean names, not numbers. The Conservancy's $15-million Katharine Ordway Endangered Species Conservation Program, initiated in 1982 with a $5-million challenge grant from the Goodhill Foundation, has placed a number of plants and animals "in the black" this year. On the profit side for flora: *Aconitum noveboracense, Cymophyllus fraseri, Erythronium propullens, Habenaria clavellata, Isotria medeoloides, Itea virginica, Oxypolis canbyi, Poa paludigena,* to name only a few. For fauna: *Conradilla caelata, Dromus dromas, Dysnomia torulosa gubernaculum, Etheostoma sagitta, Fusconaia cuneolus, Gila boraxobius, Microsorex hoyi, Quadrula sparsa, Sorex dispar,* and many more. The aim of the program is to protect habitat for as many as 150 nationally and globally imperiled species by the end of 1985.

Two new natural heritage programs (Conservancy-designed inventories used by state governments to catalog ecologically significant "elements") took shape in '83 in Texas and Connecticut. And the Conservancy established private heritage programs, which proceed in the absence of a formal agreement between the Conservancy and state government, in New York, Maine, and Vermont. By year's end, despite tight funds, 32 natural heritage inventory programs—in 30 states, the Tennessee Valley Authority Region, and the Eastern Region—were hard at work. In addition, in another step toward linking the Conservancy's programs, the organization began to collect and integrate data from all regions of the country. The goal is to rank the nation's species and natural communities according to their global endangerment status and to build toward a national ecological inventory.

Susan Bournique

Florida's Lower Escambia River, first project in the Conservancy's ambitious National Wetlands Conservation Project—a five-year program, spurred by a $25 million grant from the Richard King Mellon Foundation, to protect endangered water-related ecosystems in the U.S.

The organization's efforts reached beyond our borders again in '83 as the Conservancy's International Program expanded its contacts in the Caribbean and Latin America. Outside the United States, the Conservancy's role is institution building. It assists individuals and groups, public and private, dedicated to similar conservation goals in their own countries. While the Conservancy's International Program participates in a variety of projects to set global protection priorities, conservation action is taken through local organizations.

Here is a quick sampling of international "good news" for the year. Costa Rica: with technical assistance from the International Program, World Wildlife-U.S., and others, the National Parks Foundation of Costa Rica raised some $700,000 (cash and pledges) in its Campaign for Parks; and the Conservancy sent an adviser to Costa Rica to assist with natural heritage inventory efforts. (See the January/February 1984 issue of the *News* for more on this conservation story.) Colombia: a Colombian trained through the Conservancy's innovative conservation fellowship program set up offices in Bogotá for a new conservation organization called *Fundación Natura*. Peru: the International Program signed a cooperative agreement with Universidad Agraria La Molina for ecological inventory work. On the regional level, the Conservancy has developed the cooperative Latin American Conservation Data Center with the Organization of American States, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Programme on Man and the Biosphere), the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Its purpose is to analyze ecosystem conservation priorities in Latin America and the Caribbean. In sum, by sharing expertise, training people, and shaping programs in other nations, the Conservancy is laying a sturdy foundation for international conservation projects.

Loren McIntyre

Young jaguar, one of Costa Rica's six feline species. The Conservancy is assisting Costa Rica with natural heritage inventory efforts.

Here at home, "registry" or "landowner contact" programs increased among the Conservancy's state programs in 1983—in Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Designed to honor citizens who have agreed to protect ecologically valuable sites in their ownership, registries are now operating in 12 states. Given the fact that outright acquisition of privately owned properties is often infeasible, landowner contact and registry programs furnish a practical, effective means of improving the chances for rare species and communities. This year alone, 312 sites were registered—at virtually no cost to the Conservancy.

Stewardship is seldom a "no-cost" proposition. The Conservancy holds the largest system of private nature sanctuaries in this country and, to our knowledge, in the world. Although we've kept management expenses to a minimum, thanks to the countless work hours donated by our committed volunteers, it is still a costly responsibility requiring expert planning and management. In 1982, we made the decision to concentrate our efforts on the management needs of the very natural elements for which our preserves were created—in effect, to define "stewardship" in terms of biological management rather than land management. In 1983, that decision had numerous effects, most notably the evolution of stewardship planning. Conservancy field offices were finally able to look at the big picture: to consider the protected elements on all preserves within a state and draft statewide stewardship plans based upon their comparative endangerment. In short, the Conservancy this past year outgrew the traditional landholder's custodial role and once again moved into a leadership position in a little-known and difficult field: the management of rare and diminishing remnants of our natural heritage for survival in their natural habitats.

NEWS OF THE CONSERVANCY and its efforts circulated throughout the nation in 1983—in *The Wall Street Journal, The New York Times,*

Los Angeles Times, The Washington Post, USA TODAY, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, Forbes, Science News, Business Week, Smithsonian, U.S. News & World Report, Southern Living, Electric Perspectives, and many other newspapers and magazines from Florida to Washington State. And *Outdoor Life,* with a subscribership of over 1.5 million, honored us with its Conservation Award. As for other media: National Public Radio's "All Things Considered," NBC Radio, and Associated Press Radio brought the Conservancy to the attention of millions of Americans; and audiences from coast to coast (in classrooms, homes, and offices) viewed our award-winning new film, "Garden of Eden"—a presentation of compelling practical reasons for preserving our planet's biological diversity.

By year's end, The Nature Conservancy had drawn the support of 192,975 members, a net increase of nearly 25 percent over 1982. Fifty-five corporations had joined the ranks of the Conservancy's "corporate associates," bringing the total to 407. We entered '84 with 42 staffed field offices and chapters, 32 ecological inventory programs, a portfolio of 700 preserves, and a history of 3,364 completed land conservation projects embracing 2.1 million select acres.

In 1917, when the Ecological Society of America established its Special Committee for the Preservation of Natural Conditions (the Conservancy's precursor organization), scientists were already alarmed at the widespread destruction of America's ecosystems. Today, at the far end of the same century, we see their fears were well founded. Having pursued the preservation of biological diversity with single-mindedness and rigor for more than three decades, The Nature Conservancy is pleased to call 1983 its best year to date. But unless each year to come outstrips the one before, we'll fall far short. The question is no longer, "Can the organization succeed?"—but rather, "Can the organization pay for success?" Unless we can raise the substantial funds necessary to do this job in time, we'll find the ark half full come the year 2000.

Charles J. Hedlund
Chairman of the Board

William D. Blair, Jr.
President

Larry Serpa

Hikers take part in dedication festivities at Santa Rosa Plateau.

A CALIFORNIA SUCCESS STORY

In the final hours of 1983, the Conservancy's California Field Office acquired Santa Rosa Plateau, the missing piece in its $15.5-million California Critical Areas Program ecosystem puzzle. Having undertaken to protect the state's 11 most endangered biological communities three years ago, the Conservancy ended 1983 with a portfolio of 11 "critical area" sanctuaries.

Guided by the findings of the California Natural Diversity Data Base (a natural heritage program established in 1979 in cooperation with the California Department of Fish and Game), the California Field Office has managed to safeguard more than 16,000 acres—habitat for 54 rare species or natural systems. The 1983 list features Big Morongo Canyon, Kaweah Oaks, and Santa Rosa Plateau as well as additions to Baldwin Lake and Paine Preserves, both established in 1982.

Congratulations go to Conservancy members, the California Critical Areas Program Committee, the state's board of directors, staff, and the many foundations, corporations, and individuals who gave generously to the program. A victory of this magnitude is indisputable evidence that we can set our goals high and meet them.

Projects 1983

ALABAMA

Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge, Addition, Baldwin Co. 323 acres on Ft. Morgan peninsula (sandy beach fronting the Gulf of Mexico) acquired with Richard King Mellon Foundation funds under Conservancy's Rivers of the Deep South Program. Conveyed to U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

Mobile-Tensaw Delta Wildlife Management Area, Baldwin & Mobile Cos. Targeted by Conservancy's Rivers of the Deep South Program; 18,000-acre expanse of bottomland hardwood forest and coastal marsh. Purchased by Coastal Land Trust with Conservancy assistance.

ARIZONA

Canelo Hills Cienega, Addition, Santa Cruz Co. 27-acre bufferland brings spring-fed marshland preserve to 232 acres; critical riparian habitat for numerous plant and animal species. Managed by Arizona Chapter.

CALIFORNIA

Baldwin Lake, Addition, San Bernardino Co. 2 tracts totaling 27 acres enlarge preserve embracing "pavement plain"—jeopardized ecosystem supporting 14 rare and endangered plants. Priority of California Natural Diversity Data Base and California Critical Areas Program. California Field Office manages 124-acre area.

Big Morongo Canyon, San Bernardino Co. Agreements with U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and San Bernardino Co. safeguarding 3,840 acres adjacent to 80-acre Conservancy preserve. Canyon bears uncommon desert-springs ecosystem, protection priority of California Critical Areas Program—part of Conservancy's National Critical Areas Conservation Program. Managed by California Field Office and Big Morongo Canyon Preserve Committee in concert with county and BLM.

Castle Glen Preserve, San Bernardino Co. (Gift of Castle Glen Partnership.) Conservation easement on 125 acres—habitat for wintering bald eagles (federally protected species) and site of vernal seep with several rare and endangered plant species endemic to Big Bear Valley area. California Field Office monitors easement.

Cold Creek Canyon Preserve, Addition, Los Angeles Co. (Gift of Joel & Mary Ellen Strote.) Conservation easement on 30 acres featuring coastal chaparral vegetation; valuable buffer between Cold Creek preserve and state park lands. Easement will be conveyed to Santa Monica Mountains Restoration Trust, as was original 440-acre purchase.

Fairfield Osborn Preserve, Addition, Sonoma Co. (Gift of WILROTH.) 7 acres significant for sanctuary's educational programs. Managed by preserve staff under direction of California Field Office, 245-acre preserve supports variety of native plant communities.

Flying M Ranch, Merced Co. (Gift of Mr. and Mrs. John Myers.) Conservation easement on 1,120 acres bearing exemplary site of vernal pools and 3 plant species endangered in state and under review for federal protection. California Critical Areas Program project monitored by professional land steward.

Kaweah Oaks, Tulare Co. 324-acre woodland oasis hosting what may be San Joaquin Valley's last grove of naturally occurring valley oaks as well as rare alkaline grassland; charted for protection under California Critical Areas Program. Conservancy land steward manages.

Paine Preserve, Addition, Kern Co. 160 acres enlarge 200-acre preserve—mosaic of valley saltbush scrub and alkaline vernal pools, home for 2 nationally endangered species. California Critical Areas Program project and protection target of California Natural Diversity Data Base. Conservancy land steward manages.

Santa Rosa Plateau, Riverside Co. 3,100 acres safeguarded under California Critical Areas Program. See page 11.

Thousand Palms Oasis, Riverside Co. (Gift of James & Lois Schlecht and Robert & Violet Schlesinger.) 55 percent undivided interest in 10 acres of windblown sand dunes, critical habitat for nationally threatened Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard. First integral parcel in projected 9,500-acre preserve targeted under Conservancy's National

Sue Dodge

Santa Rosa Plateau

Affording a stunning view of three mountain ranges, southern California's Santa Rosa Plateau is a mosaic of natural communities that top the state's "critical list": Englemann oak woodland and savanna, vernal pools, riparian woodland, expanses of native bunchgrass. . . . In December, the Conservancy purchased 3,100 acres at the very heart of the plateau, thereby completing its three-year California Critical Areas Program.

The preserve's numerous mesas—erosional remnants of a once-extensive basalt flow—bear ecologically significant vernal pools (as many as 12, depending on seasonal rainfall). These pools have a distinctive flora—with three plant species listed as endangered in the state: California orcutt grass, thread-leave brodiaea, and San Diego coyote thistle. Stephen's kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*), limited in range to the grasslands of the Santa Ana Mountains in Riverside and San Diego Counties, is another mesa resident. It is listed as rare by the California Department of Fish and Game. A $5-million purchase, Santa Rosa is managed by a professional land steward under the direction of the California Field Office.

Wetlands Conservation Project. Managed by California Field Office.

COLORADO

Ashcroft Valley, Pitkin Co. 171 acres in one of state's most pristine high-alpine valleys; acquired for transfer to U.S. Forest Service as addition to White River National Forest.

Hoosier Ridge, Park Co. Purchase of surface rights on 4 acres of sloping alpine tundra hosting *Braya humilis* ssp *ventosa:* herbaceous perennial plant known from only 3 sites on Earth. Managed by Colorado Field Office.

CONNECTICUT

Bauer Woods, Town of Salisbury. (Gift of Guido F. Verbeck, Jr., Bettina Flannery, and Stephanie Wakelin.) Conservation easement on 55 acres featuring state's best example of jeopardized community: sloping calcareous fen; supports 10 rare plants. Monitored by Connecticut Chapter.

Benton Hill Fen, Town of Sharon. (Gift of Adelaide Emory.) Conservation easement on 4 acres within large, open calcareous fen, habitat for animal species under review for federal protection. Connecticut Chapter monitors.

Gregg Property, Addition, Town of Wilton. (Gift of Janet K. Gregg Howell.) 2-acre parcel brings to 22 acres woodland preserve owned and managed by Wilton Land Trust.

Moore Brook Watershed, Town of Salisbury. (Gifts of Col. Arnold Whitridge, Dr. Mary Alice White, and Herbert Scoville, Jr.) Conservation

easements on 3 tracts totaling 193 acres, habitat for 3 uncommon natural communities and 8 plant species rare in state. Salisbury Association and Connecticut Chapter will monitor.

Weir Nature Preserve, Addition, Town of Wilton. (Gift of Charles M. Lokey.) 4 acres extending significant wetland preserve to 90 acres. Managed by Connecticut Chapter.

FLORIDA

Apalachicola Bluffs and Ravines Preserve, Addition, Liberty Co. 10 acres enlarging expanse of jungly ravines, longleaf pine sandhills, and sheltered slopes to 1,168 acres. Ravines harbor several plant species found nowhere else on Earth. Managed by Florida Chapter.

Crocodile Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Addition, Monroe Co. 898 acres expanding federal refuge at extreme tip of southern Florida to 1,430 acres: optimum U.S. habitat for nationally endangered American crocodile; mostly mangrove or open-water lakes. Conveyed to U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

Lamar Louise Curry Preserve, Monroe Co. (Gift of Miss Lamar Louise Curry.) 7-acre strip of hardwood hammock managed by Florida Chapter.

Fakahatchee Strand, Addition, Collier Co. (Gift of Dr. Robert Roy and Helen R. Kintner.) 1-acre lot brings Conservancy-acquired land on 60,000-acre Fakahatchee Strand (supports world's only royal palm/bald cypress forest) to 74 acres. Department of Natural Resources manages.

Lower Escambia River, Escambia and Santa Rosa Cos. Inaugural project of Conservancy's National Wetlands Conservation Project (spurred by $25-million Richard King Mellon Foundation grant): 9,976 acres of bottomland hardwood forest and saltwater and freshwater marshes along Lower Escambia River. To be repurchased by Northwest Florida Water Management District with funds from state's "Save Our Rivers" program.

Lower Suwannee River National Wildlife Refuge, Addition, Levy Co. 11,885 acres acquired through Conservancy's Rivers of the Deep South Program. See page 13.

Moya Sanctuary, Addition, Glades Co. (Gift of Dr. Frank Moya.) 20 acres enlarging preserve of cypress strand and hardwood and pine communities to 100 acres. Managed by Florida Chapter.

Poticha Preserve Land, Monroe Co. (Gift of Myrna Poticha, Sherry Graditor, and Gail Marmorstein.) 39 acres of salt ponds and mangrove conveyed to Florida Department of Natural Resources; managed by Florida Audubon.

Spruce Creek, Volusia Co. (Gift of Louis Nippert.) 150 acres of fern-rich hydric hammock, blackwater stream, and sandhill. Latter community is habitat for nationally threatened indigo snake and gopher tortoise (threatened in Florida). Florida Chapter manages.

GEORGIA

Katharine H. Perkins Memorial/Titi Hammock, Thomas Co. Conservation easement on 281 acres boasting climax beech/magnolia forest, one of Southeast's most extensive undisturbed stands. A National Critical Areas Conservation Program project.

HAWAII

Kipahulu Valley, Addition, Island of Maui. Undivided interest in 2 parcels totaling 112 acres. Includes portion of Pua'alu'u Stream's watershed (habitat for a rare native gobiid fish and the only known population of a Hawaiian damselfly) and spectacular waterfalls. Preserve, managed by Conservancy in concert with National Park Service and local citizens, totals some 4,500 acres; project of Conservancy's National Critical Areas Conservation Program.

Waikamoi Preserve, Island of Maui. Conservation easement on 5,230 acres, priority of Endangered Hawaiian Forest Bird Project, part of Conservancy's National Critical Areas Conservation Program. See page 14.

IDAHO

Silver Creek, Addition, Blaine Co. (Gift of John Fell Stevenson.) A conservation easement on 200 acres; embraces a mile of one of Silver Creek's 3 major tributaries, Stalker Creek, and extends protection for rich spring-creek ecosystem and trout fishery. Preserve, now 1,239 acres, is managed by Silver Creek's preserve manager.

Stapp-Soldier Creek Preserve, Camas Co. (Gift of Mrs. Catherine Stapp.) 100 acres. See page 16.

ILLINOIS

Cary Main Street Prairie, McHenry Co. Lease on 16 acres featuring dry and dry-mesic gravel prairie

John M. Hall

Lower Suwannee River

The 1983 purchase of an additional 11,885 acres under the Rivers of the Deep South Program more than triples the amount of Conservancy-acquired land (now totaling 16,966 acres) within the 51,926-acre Lower Suwannee River National Wildlife Refuge. From its Florida Gulf border to its farthest inland reaches, this vast sanctuary encompasses myriad natural communities: tidal salt marshes, tidal floodplain forests, hydric hammocks, mesic flatwoods, and—of course—some 15 miles of the Lower Suwannee's black waters.

The river is the major highlight here. This section of the Suwannee supports summering West Indian manatees—the same population of these endangered marine mammals for which the Conservancy has successfully protected wintering habitat in the Crystal River Manatee Sanctuary to the south.

The newly acquired property is also habitat for bald eagles and eastern brown pelicans (endangered throughout their ranges) and large concentrations of nesting swallow-tailed kites. Part of the land has been conveyed to the Suwannee River Water Management District—the rest to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which will manage both portions within its refuge.

that represents presettlement conditions in state's northeast morainal division. Managed by Illinois Chapter.

Elizabeth Lake Marsh, McHenry Co. 120-acre wetland bearing an acidic bog, a fen, pond and perennial stream communities, and a calcareous peat mat; hosts several plants endangered in Illinois. Conveyed to McHenry County Conservation District.

Ferster Woods, McDonough Co. (Gift of Teresa Glazier.) 31 acres of white oak upland forest rich in wildflowers, including golden seal (threatened in state). Managed by Western Illinois University.

Loda Prairie, Iroquois Co. 4-acre mesic blacksoil prairie supporting more than 130 native prairie plant species, including white-fringed prairie orchid (endangered in state). Acquired with assistance from Natural Land Institute; Illinois Field Office manages.

Lower Cache River, Addition, Pulaski Co. 2 additions totaling 130 acres acquired through Conservancy's National Critical Areas Conservation Program. See page 19.

Prairie Grouse Project, Addition, Marion Co. 80 acres of cultivated land—key habitat for prairie grouse (endangered in Illinois)—bring preserve to 1,721 acres. Illinois Chapter manages 1,149 acres; state's Department of Conservation manages 572 acres.

Weingart Road Sedge Meadow, Addition, McHenry Co. 18-acre sedge meadow and marshland enlarging McHenry County Conservation District's 34-acre preserve; harbors 4 rare plant species.

INDIANA

Calvert and Porter Woods, Montgomery Co. Remnant old-growth stand of deciduous wet forest supporting great blue heron rookery. 40-acre tract to be managed by Indiana Department of Natural Resources as state nature preserve.

James-Tippecanoe Wetland, Addition, Kosciusko Co. 26-acre addition to one of northern Indiana's most extensive protected wetland complexes: breeding, nesting, and feeding grounds for waterfowl; harbors 3 rare plants. 219-acre preserve managed by Muncie YMCA.

Lakewood Dune Forest, Additions, Lake Co. (Gifts of Chester & Irene Nowak and the Beemsterboer Ballast & Slag Corp.) 2 tracts totaling 4.5 acres extend protection of area judged to be the finest sand prairie and dune forest complex outside Indiana Dunes National Forest. Preserve, now 6.5 acres, managed by Indiana Chapter and Indiana Division of Nature Preserves.

North Branch Elkhart Wetland, Noble Co. 50-acre natural floodplain marsh—habitat for eastern massasauga rattlesnake (threatened in Indiana) and star-nosed mole (a species of special concern in state). To be transferred to Indiana Division of Fish & Wildlife.

Wabash Breaks Gravel Hill Prairie, Tippecanoe Co. (Gift of anonymous donor.) 5.5-acre site embracing one of only 3 known gravel hill prairies in state; harbors several plant species endangered in Indiana. Slated for dedication as a state nature preserve.

Wening-Sherritt Seep Springs, Dubois Co. 75 acres of wooded wetland and acid seeps harboring bog bluegrass (candidate for federal protection), Virginia willow (endangered in Indiana), and club spur orchid (threatened in state); a Katharine Ordway Endangered Species Conservation Program project. Will be managed by Indiana Division of Nature Preserves as state nature preserve.

Whip-poor-will Woods, Addition, Brown Co. (Gift of Jean Vietor.) 80 acres enlarging preserve of chestnut/oak/beech forest with corridor of floodplain forest along intermittent streams; habitat for whorled pogonia orchid, threatened in Indiana. State's Department of Natural Resources will manage the 240-acre sanctuary.

IOWA

Briar Cliff Prairie, Woodbury Co. 157 acres featuring representative example of rare loess hills prairie; supports mid- and tallgrass prairie tracts. Managed by Iowa Chapter.

Charles and Anna Roggman Boreal Slopes, Addition, Clayton Co. Protection agreement on 54 acres (and remaining 50 percent interest in adjacent 46 acres donated by Arnold Roggman) brings preserve acreage to 120. Managed by Iowa Chapter, steep limestone slope boasts nationally endangered northern wild monkshood—a preservation priority of Conservancy's Katharine Ordway Endangered Species Conservation Program.

Henry P. Little

Waikamoi Preserve

Shaped by over a million years of eruptions and erosion, Waikamoi Preserve on the north and northwestern slopes of Maui's Haleakala Volcano is rugged and spectacular. A rich succession of native plant communities unfurls between the rim of the volcano's crater, at 8,640 feet, and the preserve's 4,400-foot boundary below: alpine grasslands, subalpine shrublands, and misty koa and 'ohi'a forests. More than 90 percent of the preserve's plants (some 350 species) are native to Hawaii, many to Haleakala alone.

The forests here are renowned for their endemic Hawaiian bird species, seven of which are federally listed as endangered—Maui 'akepa, Hawaiian goose (or nene), Maui nukupu'u, dark-rumped petrel, Maui parrotbill, the po'ouli (discovered only recently), and the crested honeycreeper (in its greatest density).

Having purchased a conservation easement on 5,230 acres of montane rain forests, precipitous valleys, and plunging streams, the Conservancy has gained perpetual management rights to Waikamoi. This acquisition is a major success in the effort to protect Haleakala's native ecosystems. (Waikamoi is flanked by Haleakala National Park, while the protected Kipahulu Valley Preserve lies to the east.)

Nearly 1,300 donors contributed a total of $350,000 for the Waikamoi easement through the Endangered Hawaiian Forest Bird Project's fund-raising campaign (part of the Conservancy's National Critical Areas Conservation Program). The preserve is managed by The Nature Conservancy of Hawaii.

KENTUCKY

Bad Branch Preserve, Letcher Co. 4 tracts (a purchase and 3 leases) embracing 548 acres of Bad Branch Gorge: habitat for longtailed shrews (endangered in the state), uncommon pigmy shrews, and 16 rare plants. Creek supports nationally endangered arrow darter. Project of the Katharine Ordway Endangered Species Conservation Program; managed by Kentucky Chapter.

Brigadoon Preserve, Barren Co. (Gift of Dr. & Mrs. Russell Starr.) 95-acre wildflower showcase (especially for orchids) will be managed by Western Kentucky University. Conservancy also holds management agreement on adjacent 100 acres.

Metropolis Lake, McCracken Co. 40-acre lake—habitat for 5 fish species threatened in the state—and 85-acre woodland. Purchased in cooperation with Kentucky's Nature Preserves Commission using funds from state's non-game tax check-off. Commission will manage.

MAINE

Butler Preserve, Addition, York Co. (Gift of G. Robert & Jane Butler.) One-fifth undivided interest in 6 acres of mixed woodland featuring red and white pine; fronts on Kennebunk River. 12-acre preserve is managed by Maine Chapter.

Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge, Additions, York Co. (Includes gift of George & Ann Cochrane, previous donors of 110 acres.) 2 woodland tracts, a gift and a purchase, totaling 50 acres; charted for transfer to U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service for inclusion in nearby refuge.

Crumple Island, Washington Co. (Gift of Betty Beckwith.) 3-acre parcel on an island that supports 3 plant species rare in nation. Maine Chapter manages.

Larrabee Heath, Washington Co. (Includes gift of C. Bruce Trenholm.) 221 acres in 2 tracts at edge of Machias Bay embracing raised peatland—outstanding example of a coastal plateau bog; protected through Maine Chapter's "Islands of Life" campaign. Chapter manages.

Long Island, Addition, Washington Co. (Fourth gift of Robert L. Rimoldi.) 30 acres on forested island with active bald eagle roosting sites. 77-acre preserve managed by Maine Chapter, along with rest of island, which it leases.

Mistake Island, Washington Co. Project of Maine Chapter's "Islands of Life" campaign, 30-acre island hosts coastal headland shrub community and 4 special plant species—2 rare (star gentian and Laurentian primrose), 2 regionally uncommon. 26 purchased acres managed by chapter; remaining 4 owned by U.S. Coast Guard.

Morse Mountain, Addition, Sagadhoc Co. (Gift of George & Nancy St. John.) Conservation easement on 180 acres buffering adjacent Conservancy-protected lands (632 acres): only undisturbed barrier beach and dune system in state and breeding ground for piping plovers (candidate for federal protection). Also supports 2 of state's 6 colonies of least terns, endangered in Maine. Addition managed by owners.

Northwest Head, Washington Co. 130 acres complete assemblage of 1,855 acres on Cross Island archipelago in Machias Bay; haven for nesting bald eagles. Project of Maine Chapter's "Islands of Life" campaign. To be conveyed to U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

Salt Island, Washington Co. 40 acres—western half of forested island—protecting an active raptor nesting site. Managed by Maine Chapter within its "Islands of Life" campaign.

Sheep Island/North Haven, Addition, Knox Co. (Gift of Mr. & Mrs. Arnold Beveridge, who donated a conservation easement on the property in 1974.) 25-acre island bearing deciduous wood notable for size and age of its trees. Managed by Maine Chapter.

Upper Birch Island, Washington Co. 27-acre isle supporting two raptor nests, at least one of which is active. "Islands of Life" campaign project managed by Maine Chapter.

Woodland Bog, Aroostook Co. Calcareous bog bearing 7 jeopardized plant species, 2 of which are nationally rare. Maine Chapter manages 114-acre state registered critical area, an "Islands of Life" campaign project.

MARYLAND

Baltimore Corner, Addition, Caroline Co. 5 acres increasing acreage to 17. Targeted by Conservancy's Maryland Natural Areas Campaign, preserve encompasses a Delmarva bay: oval depression of acidic wetlands supporting unique plant communities and rare species. Managed by Maryland Chapter.

Dick Dewey

Stapp-Soldier Creek

In a region where water is scarce and healthy riparian ecosystems scarcer, the Conservancy's Stapp-Soldier Creek Preserve is an anomaly. Soldier Creek—whose watershed lies within the Sawtooth National Forest—flows for nearly three-quarters of a mile through the 100-acre sanctuary. A fish species of special concern in Idaho, the Wood River sculpin, is found in this U.S. stream system and only one other. Stands of black cottonwood, quaking aspen, alder, dogwood, and a variety of willows enclose the creek. Spring and fall draw migrating elk and mule deer, which dine on flourishing grasses and forbs in the preserve's hillsides and meadows. (Some 79 native plants were identified in an initial inventory of the area.)

This scenic and ecologically critical land was a generous gift of Mrs. Catherine J. Stapp. The new preserve is managed by the Silver Creek Preserve's resident manager and the Conservancy's Idaho Chapter.

Delmarva Bays, Caroline Co. 30 acres protecting Conservancy's third such "bay"—small, pond-like acidic wetlands whose waters rise and fall with the seasons; habitat for uncommon glade and shrub-swamp communities. Managed by Maryland Chapter within its natural areas campaign.

Monocacy Natural Resource Management Area, Addition, Frederick Co. 137 acres acquired in concert with Maryland Department of Natural Resources enlarge its refuge to 3,253 acres; part of Sugarloaf Mountain range, a national natural landmark.

Nassawango Creek, Additions, Worcester Co. 662 acres in 2 parcels bringing preserve acreage to 2,253; primarily bald cypress/sweet gum swamp —home for 17 warbler species. Managed by Nassawango Creek Stewardship Committee.

Potomac River Islands, Addition, Frederick Co. Conservancy assisted Maryland Department of Natural Resources in acquiring 2 islands totaling 29 acres; both support mature floodplain deciduous forest. Will be included in state's Potomac Island Wildlife Refuge Program.

MICHIGAN

Battle Creek, Calhoun Co. 26 acres of oak forested ridges interspersed with shrub-carr wetlands. Managed by Michigan Chapter.

Betsie River, Benzie Co. (Gifts of Presscraft Papers, Inc., and Gwen Frostic.) 5 acres in 2 tracts: forested wetland along river protecting quality of trout stream's water. To be conveyed to Forest Management Division of Michigan Department of Natural Resources for inclusion in Pere Marquette State Forest.

Big Platte Lake, Benzie Co. (Gift of Leslie & Lars Rosaen.) 57 acres of forested wetland safeguarding water quality of lake at mouth of Platte River; bald eagle feeding area. Michigan Chapter manages.

Grass Bay Preserve, Addition, Cheboygan Co. (Includes gift of Joseph & Jean Kennicott.) Another 57 acres enlarge Lake Huron preserve harboring 250 vascular plant species (25 of which are orchids). 202-acre preserve managed by Michigan Chapter.

MacArthur III Tract, Addition, Crawford Co. (Gift of Ivan MacArthur, previous donor of 200 acres.) 100-acre inholding in AuSable State Forest on AuSable River's trout-rich main branch. Managed by donor and Michigan Chapter.

Sharon Hollow, Washtenaw Co. 21 acres, first tract in projected 140-acre assemblage: maple-beech/elm-ash forest hosting 2 plants threatened in the state, another of special concern. Managed by Michigan Chapter.

Skegemog Lake Wildlife Area, Additions, Kalkaska Co. 2 tracts totaling 130 acres bringing Conservancy-protected lands here to 2,130 acres; buffer for fragile bog and habitat for significant fauna. To be conveyed to Michigan Department of Natural Resources.

Toledo Mud Flats, Monroe Co. 61-acre deep-water marsh ensures integrity of the Great Lakes coastal wetland complex in North Maumee Bay. Managed by Michigan Chapter.

Lucia K. Tower Nature Preserve, Addition, Manistee Co. (Gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Tower Troy.) 3 acres of sand dunes and dune flora along Lake Michigan shoreline. 31-acre preserve features 7-acre "blowout." Managed by donor.

MINNESOTA

Bluestem Prairie, Addition, Clay Co. 160 acres extend tallgrass prairie preserve to 1,360 acres: habitat for greater prairie chickens, marbled godwits, upland sandpipers, and prairie voles—all of special concern or threatened in state. Managed by Minnesota Chapter as dedicated state scientific and natural area; a Minnesota Critical Areas Campaign project and part of Conservancy's National Critical Areas Conservation Program.

Clinton Prairie, Big Stone Co. Lightly rolling, 160-acre blacksoil prairie supporting wet-mesic to dry-mesic plant communities; a Minnesota Critical Areas Campaign project managed by the chapter.

Dodge County Prairie, Dodge Co. 34 acres. See page 21.

Lake Alexander, Morrison Co. 373 acres in 2 tracts enlarge preserve of kettle-hole lakes and marshes to 1,277 acres. Managed by Minnesota Chapter.

Saxifrage Hollow, Fillmore Co. Project of Minnesota Critical Areas Campaign: 4 acres on north-facing talus slope above Root River protects one of state's few viable populations of golden saxifrage, plant under review for federal listing. Minnesota Chapter manages.

Straight River Wildflower Preserve, Rice Co. (Includes Margaret Weaver's gift of 50 percent undivided interest in 16-acre Paul Weaver Wood Bluff Preserve.) 2 tracts totaling 52 acres safeguard more than 40 colonies of Minnesota's only endemic plant, dwarf trout lily. Protection priority of Minnesota Critical Areas Campaign and project of Conservancy's Katharine Ordway Endangered Species Conservation Program. Tracts leased to River Bend Nature Center.

Svedarsky's Fen, Polk Co. 123 acres in 2 tracts encompass both calcareous fen and blacksoil prairie, habitat for 7 plant and animal species of special concern in the state. Minnesota Critical Areas Campaign project managed by the chapter.

Tanglewood Nature Preserve, Addition, Washington Co. (Gift of Samuel & Natalie Morgan.) 50

percent undivided interest in 5-acre parcel providing access and bufferland for 100-acre preserve of rugged, rolling deciduous woodland. Science Museum of Minnesota manages.

Twin Bluff Prairie, Goodhue Co. 1-acre prairie hosts bladder pod (a mustard), threatened in the state. Stand is one of only 3 populations in Minnesota. Managed by City of Red Wing.

Twin Valley Prairie, Addition, Norman Co. 19-acre tract bringing preserve acreage to 259; mosaic of mesic, wet-mesic, and wet prairies—home for Dakota skipper butterflies, yellow rails, greater prairie chickens, marbled godwits, prairie voles (all of special concern or threatened in the state). Minnesota Chapter manages within its critical areas campaign.

MISSOURI

Marmaton River Bottoms, Vernon Co. 3 tracts totaling 250 acres of wet prairie hosting marsh hawks (endangered in the state). Project of Conservancy's National Critical Areas Conservation Program; managed by Missouri Chapter with assistance from Missouri Department of Conservation.

Niawathe Prairie, J. R. McNeill Addition, Dade Co. 80 acres enlarging 240-acre dedicated state natural area: wildlife-rich upland prairie, habitat for greater prairie chicken, Henslow's sparrow, and Mead's milkweed—all endangered in the state. New tract leased and managed by Missouri Department of Conservation.

Poverty Ridge Savanna, Laclede Co. 120 acres safeguarded through Conservancy's National Critical Areas Conservation Program. See page 24.

Roaring River State Park, Barry Co. 58 acres of dolomite glade/red-cedar savanna acquired with Missouri Department of Natural Resources; habitat for plants characteristic of state's White River glades region but uncommon elsewhere in Missouri. Will be managed by Division of Parks & Recreation within Roaring River State Park.

Max Hutchis

Trice-Dedman Memorial Woods, Clinton Co. Remaining 1/24th undivided interest in 47 acres of 60-acre preserve; mature oak/hickory forest along Grindstone Creek, tributary of Little Platte River. Missouri Department of Natural Resources manages.

MONTANA

Blackfoot River, Additions, Missoula Co. (Gifts of Land & Susan Lindbergh and Thomas & Betty Collins.) Conservation easements on 2 river-corridor tracts totaling 262 acres: home for black bears, mountain lions, and migrating bald and golden eagles. 4,795-acre easement assemblage is monitored by Montana/Wyoming Field Office.

Chapman Property, Park Co. (Gift of Scotty & Louise Chapman.) Conservation easement on 78 acres: essential corridor for elk, bighorn sheep, and deer migrating to and from Yellowstone National Park, and feeding and bedding site for federally protected grizzly bears. Will be monitored by the Montana/Wyoming Field Office.

Lower Cache River

It looks like Louisiana bayou country—an expanse of swamps and tortuous sloughs with stands of towering bald cypress and tupelo—but it's southern Illinois. Two tracts purchased in 1983, totaling 130 acres, bring the Conservancy's Lower Cache River Preserve to 332 acres.

Embracing a six-mile stretch along the river, the preserve sustains a "national record tree"—the largest water locust in the United States. And it claims 13 other trees that hold state records for their great size, including bald cypress, deciduous holly, green hawthorn, water tupelo, water elm, and hickory. That's not all: three plant species listed as endangered in the state occur here—*Stachys clingmanii* (a mint), *Lysimachia radicans* (a swamp loosestrife), and *Aristolochia serpentaria* var. *hastata.*

Saved primarily through a local grass-roots effort, the land of the Lower Cache was recommended for protection by the Illinois Natural Areas Inventory and acquired as part of the Conservancy's National Critical Areas Conservation Program. Thanks also go to the Amoco Foundation for its $60,000 grant to the project.

Pine Butte Swamp Preserve, Additions, Teton Co. 2,322-acre purchase and 600-acre lease protect key fen-wetland habitat for nationally threatened grizzly bear. All of Pine Butte itself now included in 12,455-acre "national critical area" managed by Montana/Wyoming Field Office.

Swartz Lake, Lake Co. (Gift of Potomac Corporation.) Shallow mountain lake and surrounding western red cedar/Douglas fir forest; supports grizzly bear. 160 acres managed by Montana/Wyoming Field Office.

NEW JERSEY

Cape May Migratory Bird Refuge, Addition, Cape May Co. 2 tracts, totaling 1.5 acres—inholdings within 180-acre preserve, critical resting and feeding site for birds migrating along the Atlantic flyway. Managed by Pennsylvania/New Jersey Field Office.

William L. Hutcheson Memorial Forest, Addition, Somerset Co. 32 acres—jointly acquired by Rutgers University, Franklin Township, State of New Jersey, and Conservancy—bringing preserve harboring state's sole virgin forest to 182 acres. New tract owned by Franklin Township and leased to Rutgers.

NEW MEXICO

Jornada Bat Caves, Socorro Co. Management agreement with a major corporation on 360-acre site harboring state's largest breeding colony of Mexican free-tail bats and several other bat species. Project of New Mexico Critical Lands Campaign managed by New Mexico Field Office.

Kuenzler's Hedgehog Cactus Site, Chaves Co. 10-year management lease on 1-acre limestone caprock. Parcel hosts portion of most significant known population of nationally endangered Kuenzler's hedgehog cactus. New Mexico Critical Lands Campaign project monitored by New Mexico Field Office.

The Sabo Site, San Juan Co. (Gift of New Mexico's Public Service Comp.) 25-acre parcel boasts world's only viable population of an extremely rare plant. Managed by New Mexico Field Office within its Critical Lands Campaign.

NEW YORK

Accabonac Harbor, Addition, Suffolk Co. (Includes gifts of John H. Talmage, Alice Griffing,

Allen Terrell, Sophia & Stanley Schachter, Emily Cobb, Ann Stanwell, Andrew & Zina Voynow, and Tina Fredericks.) 6 tracts—4 conservation easements, a purchase, and a land donation—totaling 17 acres. Tidal marsh preserve within a 1,000-acre tidal estuary now stands at 135 acres; habitat for osprey and harbor seals. South Fork/Shelter Island Chapter manages.

Atlantic Double Dunes, Addition, Suffolk Co. (Gift of Mrs. Evarts C. Speed.) 27 percent undivided interest in 2.2 acres enlarging preserve of barrier and secondary dunes, beach, freshwater marsh to 140 acres; major rest-stop for more than 200 migratory bird species. South Fork/Shelter Island Chapter manages.

Clintonville Pine Barrens, Clinton Co. License agreement with New York State Electric & Gas Corp. to protect 16 acres, habitat for New York's only population of redroot (endangered in state). Managed by Adirondack Conservancy Committee and New York Field Office.

The Cook Preserve, Livingston Co. Wet, hummocky calcareous fen harboring state's largest known colony of rare small white lady's-slipper orchids. 5 acres managed by Western New York Chapter and New York Field Office.

Zoe B. deRopp Preserve, Addition, Suffolk Co. (Gift of Zoe deRopp and Zoe Van Wyck deRopp Weinman.) 3 acres enlarging protected site of salt marsh and estuarine intertidal community to 12 acres. Long Island Chapter manages.

Dwarf Pine Barrens, Additions, Suffolk Co. (Gifts of George Heinlein, Richard Alexander, James Donald, Arthur Bollen, John Gozo, Jr., Donald F. Morrell, and Robert B. Woodcock.) 22 acres in 3 tracts expanding Suffolk County's preserve to 429 acres. Managed by county and Long Island Chapter, sanctuary features New York's largest contiguous dwarf pine barrens community; habitat for northern harriers and breeding buck moths (both threatened in state).

Fiddlers Green, Addition, Madison Co. (Gift of Madison Co.) 8-acre parcel extending wetland preserve to 34 acres; lies within 100-acre complex that includes 2 small glacial ponds (one with sphagnum mat) and relict plant species. Central New York Chapter and New York Field Office manage.

Emanuel and Frances Freund Wildlife Sanctuary, Addition, Columbia Co. (Gift of Dr. Emanuel Freund.) 3.5 acres complete assemblage embracing second-growth stands of white pine and mixed hardwoods. 60-acre preserve managed by Eastern New York Chapter.

Griffith Preserve, Addition, Suffolk Co. (Gift of Eleanor B. Griffith.) 2 acres expand preserve of upland oak/hickory forest and small stretch of South Shore tidal marsh to 17 acres. Managed by Long Island Chapter.

Herkimer Swamp, Herkimer Co. Management agreements on 2 tracts totaling 91 acres safeguard second largest population of spreading globeflower, candidate for federal protection. Eastern New York Chapter and New York Field Office will monitor.

Limerick Cedars Pavement Barrens, Jefferson Co. 216 acres—a National Critical Areas Conservation Program project. See page 23.

Long Beach Bay, Addition, Suffolk Co. 16 acres extending protection of salt marsh community to 61 acres. Habitat for 10 to 15 pairs of nesting osprey; managed by Long Island Chapter and New York Field Office.

McGregor Pond Preserve, Addition, Westchester Co. (Gift of William Weigle.) 23-acre parcel of open water and flooded red maple swamp bringing sanctuary to 74 acres. Managed by McGregor Pond Preserve Committee.

Mecox Dunes, Addition, Suffolk Co. (Gift of Rhoda Cameron Wichfeld Trust.) 5 acres increasing preserve of dunes and estuarine wetlands to 9 acres; hosts plant endangered in state and breeding population of piping plovers (candidate for federal protection). South Fork/Shelter Island Chapter manages.

Mianus River Gorge, Additions, Westchester Co. (Gifts of James Todd and Dorothy T. Hubbell.) 3 acres in 2 tracts enlarging Conservancy's oldest active project. 408-acre assemblage along scenic river managed by Mianus River Gorge Committee.

Mt. Holly Sanctuary, Addition, Westchester Co. 4.5 acres acquired in property exchange increases size of major feeder wetland area for Cross River Reservoir. 209-acre preserve managed by Mt. Holly Sanctuary Committee.

Nissequogue River, Suffolk Co. (Gift of Point-of-Woods Development Corp.) Conservation easement on 34 acres of brackish tidal marsh grading into mesic hardwood forest; adjacent to feeding

Gary Meszaros

Dodge County Prairie

The Nature Conservancy's effort to safeguard America's grasslands has been unflagging: it now owns and cares for this country's largest system of prairie sanctuaries and continues to assist other agencies in prairie preservation.

A superb example of southeastern Minnesota's tallgrass prairie, an ecosystem that today spans less than 500 acres, Dodge County Prairie was acquired for transfer to the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. Currently managed by the Conservancy's Minnesota Chapter, the 34-acre grassland will be designated a scientific and natural area.

The preserve's black soils, also a rarity, nurture characteristic tallgrass prairie plants—big bluestem, Indian grass, compass plant, purple prairie clover—as well as several uncommon forbs. Endangered in the state, wild quinine occurs here as do rattlesnake master (a plant of special concern in Minnesota) and three threatened species (Sullivant's milkweed, *Valeriana ciliata,* and *Cacalia tuberosa*—an Indian plantain). The Minnesota Chapter must yet raise $40,000 for this outstanding tallgrass prairie.

grounds for more than 200 pairs of colonizing least terns, endangered in New York. Monitored by Long Island Chapter and New York Field Office.

Otter Creek, Addition, Westchester Co. (Gift of Charles Overholser.) 1 acre enlarging creek-crossed salt-meadow preserve to 36 acres. Managed by Otter Creek Preserve Committee.

Pawling Nature Preserve, Addition, Dutchess Co. 35 acres extending sanctuary to 970 acres: habitat for locally rare plants and state's only known population of devil's-bit. Managed by Lower Hudson Chapter.

Phillips Pond, Suffolk Co. (Gift of Burton B. Brous.) 3 acres of typical coastal dunes and fresh-

water wetlands. Will be managed by Peconic Land Trust.

Saratoga Woodland, Saratoga Co. Management agreement between owner and Eastern New York Chapter on young woodland of 1.5 acres hosting state's only known site for climbing fern, endangered in New York.

Thousand Acre Swamp, Additions, Monroe Co. 20 acres (including 1-acre lease) extending preserve to 237 acres. Managed by Western New York Chapter's Thousand Acre Swamp Committee, preserve supports some 50 wildlife species and more than 500 plant species from 80 families.

White Lake Swamp Preserve, Addition, Onondaga Co. (Gift of Beryl R. Digney.) 7-acre buffer for 26-acre preserve, site of state's largest known hibernaculum for nationally endangered Indiana bats and several plants rare in state. Managed by Central New York Chapter and New York Field Office.

Zack Lake, Essex Co. (Gift of Estate of Elizabeth V. Allen.) 50 percent undivided interest in 631 acres embracing 115-acre unpolluted lake nestled in an Adirondack valley. Managed by owner and Adirondack Conservancy Committee.

Zipfelberg Bog, Addition, Dutchess Co. (Gift of Helen S. Bergen.) 3.5-acre tract enlarging preserve to 14 acres. Managed by Lower Hudson Chapter, area embraces acidic sphagnum bog, red maple/hemlock swamp, and uncommon plants.

NORTH CAROLINA

Alligator River, Hyde Co. (Gift of Mr. & Mrs. James B. McMullen, Mr. & Mrs. Lee E. Knott, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. William D. Rich, and Mr. & Mrs. Robert J. Rich.) 412 acres within extensive corridor of nearly contiguous brackish-to-freshwater wetlands associated with Alligator River; habitat for coastal plain black bear. North Carolina Nature Conservancy manages.

Antioch Bay, Hoke Co. 62 acres encompassing 80 percent of a Carolina bay, vanishing community type; home for two plant species endangered in the state. North Carolina Nature Conservancy manages area within its Carolina Bays Project, part of Conservancy's National Critical Areas Conservation Program.

Bonas Defeat Gorge, Jackson Co. 39,000 rugged acres—wooded mountain land harboring nation's southernmost spruce/fir forest and 8 waterfalls—acquired with Conservancy assistance by U.S. Forest Service for Nantahala National Forest.

Dunahoe Bay, Robeson Co. (One tract is a gift of Mr. & Mrs. D. C. McEachern, another is a partial gift of Dr. & Mrs. David D. King.) 3 tracts safeguarding only continually flooded clay-based Carolina bay. Protected under Carolina Bays Project of Conservancy's National Critical Areas Conservation Program; 61-acre area managed by North Carolina Nature Conservancy.

Great and Goodman Islands, Bertie Co. 4,881 acres. See page 26.

Heritage/Camilla Hill, Cabarrus Co. (Gift of Mr. & Mrs. Robert J. Lovill III, Mr. & Mrs. Robert J. Lovill, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. H. David Swain, and John T. Eagan.) 20 acres to be conveyed to City of Concord to establish a park.

Nags Head Woods, Addition, Dare Co. Management agreement on 24 acres extends protection for maritime forest preserve lodged among Outer Bank's back barrier dunes: national natural landmark where southern and northern plant species coexist. 639-acre National Critical Areas Conservation Program project managed by professional Conservancy preserve stewards.

Plantago Cordata, Davidson Co. Management agreement on 7 acres—habitat for state's only remaining population of heartleafed plantain (*Plantago cordata*), candidate for federal protection. North Carolina Nature Conservancy monitors.

Pungo River, Hyde Co. (Gift of Mr. & Mrs. James B. McMullan, Mr. & Mrs. Lee E. Knott, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. William P. Mato, Mr. & Mrs. Robert J. Rich, and Mr. & Mrs. William D. Rich.) 271 acres within wide corridor of almost contiguous brackish-to-freshwater wetlands associated with Pungo River. Managed by North Carolina Nature Conservancy.

Stone Mountain State Park, Addition, Allegheny Co. (Gift of R. Philip Hanes.) 73 acres of upland forest featuring second-growth stands of mixed pine and hardwood species lying on west slope of Blue Ridge Escarpment. Will be conveyed to state's Division of Parks & Recreation as addition to its 11,285-acre park.

OHIO

Abner Hollow, Addition, Adams Co. Conservancy assisted the Cincinnati Museum of Natural History

Beth Yanuck-Platt

Limerick Cedars

Though the name has a dreary sound, "calcareous pavement barrens" are anything but dreary to botanists. Distressingly rare, their remnants are restricted to Michigan and the environs of Lake Ontario. The Conservancy's purchase of two tracts totaling 216 acres in northwestern New York safeguards a portion of the largest and least disturbed such "pavement barren" in the nation.

Despite the barren's thin, calcareous soils, the Limerick Cedars community is seasonally inundated in spots: its limestone "pavement" (exposed bedrock) drains poorly, ponding up in the spring in lower sections. These areas, which look like small fens, abound in sedges and rushes. Seven of the plant species at Limerick Cedars are listed in *Rare Plants of New York State*, a 1981 New York State Museum text. They include Craw's sedge, prairie dropseed, and golden corydalis.

The barrens community at Limerick Cedars extends across 500 acres. Through its National Critical Areas Conservation Program, a legacy of philanthropist Katharine Ordway, the Conservancy has brought nearly half under protection. The Central New York Chapter manages the new preserve under the direction of the New York Field Office. The field office and the chapter must raise $25,000 to meet its $45,000 campaign goal for Limerick Cedars.

in purchasing 330-acre inholding to expand its Edge of Appalachia Preserve System.

Battelle-Darby Creek Metro Park, Franklin Co. Ohio Chapter assisted Columbus & Franklin County Metropolitan Park District in adding 101 acres to its 2,218-acre park. Creek supports world's only known population of *Scioto madtom* (nationally endangered fish) and 40 mollusk species.

Betsch Fen, Ross Co. (Gift of Charles & Dorothy Betsch.) 35 acres embracing 25-acre cinquefoil-sedge fen, habitat for 7 plant species threatened or potentially threatened in state. Dedicated state nature preserve managed by Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Natural Areas and Preserves.

Buzzardroost Rock, Addition, Adams Co. 36-acre shortgrass prairie plot atop Buzzardroost Rock brings Conservancy-protected lands here to over 500 acres. Managed by Cincinnati Museum of Natural History within its Edge of Appalachia Preserve System.

Cedar Falls/Marian Becker Preserve, Adams Co. (Gift of Richard & Lucile Durrell.) First parcel (30 acres) of projected 800-acre preserve; boasts spectacular example of state-significant arbor vitae hardwood forest. Managed by Ohio Chapter.

Erie Sand Barrens, Erie Co. Conservancy assisted Ohio Department of Natural Resources in acquiring 32-acre sand barrens prairie, a community type protected nowhere else in state; home for one plant endangered in Ohio, another threatened.

Northern Chagrin Reservation Metropark, Cuyahoga Co. (Gift of Miss Ruth Adomeit.) 3 acres overlooking wooded ravine conveyed to Cleveland Metropolitan Park District as addition to its park.

Ohio Brush Creek Swirl Preserve, Addition, Adams Co. (Gift of Stanley & Louise Rowe.) Two undivided interests (the fourth and fifth 1/10) in 675 acres bordering 2 miles of creek: rugged bottomland and upland forests, with prairie openings, limestone sinkholes, and dolomite gorges. Managed by Ohio Field Office.

Pickerington Pond, Addition, Franklin Co. 36 acres increase preserve acreage to 297—critical wetland habitat with permanent stream; 212 waterfowl species counted. Columbus & Franklin County Metropolitan Park District manages.

Douglas Ladd

Poverty Ridge Savanna

Though dry oak/hickory savanna-land was once common in Missouri, little remains. A recently purchased 120-acre tract near Bennett Spring State Park constitutes the state's only protected pure example of this once widespread ecosystem.

Beneath an open canopy of trees, the savanna's understory harbors a diversity of prairie plants, including rattlesnake master, catclaw sensitive briar, lead plant, switch grass, and Virginia tephrosia. They proliferate here because the natural fires needed to maintain prairie flora have not been suppressed.

Leased to the Missouri Department of Natural Resources and managed jointly by that agency and the Conservancy's Missouri Chapter, Poverty Ridge is a project of the Goodhill Foundation-funded National Critical Areas Conservation Program.

Schwamberger Prairie/The Kitty Todd Preserve, Addition, Lucas Co. 37 acres extending protection for best remaining oak savanna in state's "oak openings region." 63-acre preserve boasts 13 plants endangered in the state and 14 threatened. Managed by Ohio Chapter.

OREGON

Agate Desert, Jackson Co. Lease agreement on 28 acres of desert harboring vernal pools and specialized flora, including *Limnanthes floccossa grandiflora*—candidate for federal protection and preservation priority of Conservancy's Oregon Critical Areas Program.

Borax Lake Preserve, Harney Co. Lease on 160 acres embracing 10-acre Borax Lake, home of endangered, endemic Borax Lake chub, preservation priority of Conservancy's Katharine Ordway Endangered Species Conservation Program. Managed by Oregon Field Office within its Oregon Critical Areas Program.

Downey Lake, Wallowa Co. 100-acre basin boasting mid-elevation spring-fed lake (only protected aquatic system of its kind in eastern Oregon) and key grassland communities; project of Conservancy's National Critical Areas Conservation Program and Oregon Critical Areas Program. Managed by Oregon Field Office.

Eight Dollar Mountain, Additions, Josephine Co. With addition of 2 tracts totaling 14 acres, preserve of unusual bog and grassland communities stands at 35 acres. Harbors state's greatest concentration of rare plants. Managed by Oregon Field Office in concert with U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

Keller Preserve, Multnomah Co. (Gifts of the late Mrs. Ira C. Keller.) Conservation easement on 29 acres and 10-acre donation safeguard fine example of second-growth Douglas fir stand in an Oregon metropolitan area. Managed by Oregon Field Office.

Wren Grassland, Benton Co. 10-acre hillside harboring 2 plant communities extremely rare in the Willamette Valley: xeric grassland and Oregon white oak/snowberry woodland. Oregon Field Office manages.

PENNSYLVANIA

Goat Hill/Nottingham Serpentine Barrens, Addition, Chester Co. Management agreement on 118 acres expanding 592-acre preserve noted for its serpentine barrens—largest in the East; habitat for host of rare and endemic plants. Addition managed by Eastern Pennsylvania Chapter, rest by Department of Environmental Resources.

Tannersville Cranberry Bog, Additions, Monroe Co. 193-acre purchase and 1-acre management agreement bring preserve of mature relict boreal bog to 344 acres. Pennsylvania Land Protection Program project, managed by Eastern Pennsylvania Chapter.

Woodbourne Forest and Wildlife Sanctuary, Addition, Susquehanna Co. 10 acres complete preserve assemblage of 659 acres: largest tract of virgin woods in eastern Pennsylvania; supports an alder swamp and 9 salamander species. Managed by Eastern Pennsylvania Chapter.

RHODE ISLAND

Clay Head, Additions, Washington Co. 2 tracts, totaling 4 acres on northeastern shore of Block Island, enlarge coastal bluff preserve to 149 acres; important migratory bird stop-over and barn owl nesting area. Transferred to state's Department of Environmental Management.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Bamberg County Cowbane Preserve, Bamberg Co. 52-acre wet meadow—safeguarded through lease agreement with Westvaco Corp.—supporting world's largest population of Canby's cowbane, candidate for federal protection. South Carolina Field Office manages.

Cat Island, Georgetown Co. 376 acres of upland woods, brackish and open salt marsh providing habitat for two federally protected species—American alligators and nesting bald eagles. Adjacent to 20,000-acre Tom Yawkey Wildlife Center; will be managed by South Carolina Wildlife & Marine Resources Department.

Colleton County Cowbane Preserve, Colleton Co. 32-acre wetland hosting state's second largest population of nationally uncommon Canby's cowbane; project of Katharine Ordway Endangered Species Conservation Program. Managed by South Carolina Field Office.

Flat Creek Natural Area, Addition, Lancaster Co. Key 19-acre tract bearing 5-acre granite flat rock. Portions of 321-acre Conservancy-protected area —bearing thickest diabase dike in the Americas and several state-protected plants—are managed by South Carolina Nature Conservancy, portions by South Carolina Wildlife & Marine Resource Department's Heritage Trust Program.

St. Phillips Island, Beaufort Co. (Gift of Ted Turner.) Conservation easement on 4,680 acres. See page 29.

TENNESSEE

Goose Pond, Grundy Co. Management agreement on 90-acre freshwater marshland—breeding habitat for 4 bird species threatened or endangered in the state. Monitored by Tennessee Chapter.

Hatchie River Rookery, Hardeman Co. Management lease with Miller Lumber Co. on 20 acres of bottomland hardwood forest harboring 1 of 5 known yellow-crowned night heron rookeries in the state. Managed by Tennessee Nature Conservancy.

Marion County Sinkhole, Marion Co. Management lease with Moore-McCormick Resources, Inc., protects 5 acres—site of shady sinkhole supporting American hart's tongue ferns (one of plant's 3 occurrences in the South). Managed by Tennessee Chapter.

Mississippi River Eagle Roost Property, Lake Co. Cooperative management agreements on 12 sites totaling 49 acres of critical feeding and roosting grounds for up to 200 wintering bald eagles.

Tennessee River Gorge, Hamilton & Marion Cos. Memos of Understanding (cooperative management agreements) with Tennessee Valley Authority, Tennessee Division of Forestry, and state's Wildlife Resource Agency on 3 tracts totaling 8,000 acres; critical part of 18,000-acre gorge with myriad uncommon communities and habitat for numerous rare species (including nationally endangered gray bats, bald eagles, and 2 plant species under review for federal protection). Monitored by Conservancy's Tennessee River Gorge project director.

TEXAS

Gunsight Mountain Ranch, Bandera Co. Management agreement with Mrs. Dorothy Mattiza on 740-acre mosaic of ash juniper/live oak savanna, streamside woodlands, and limestone hills; habitat for several plants endemic to Edwards Plateau. Owner will donate area, managed by Texas Field Office, at later date.

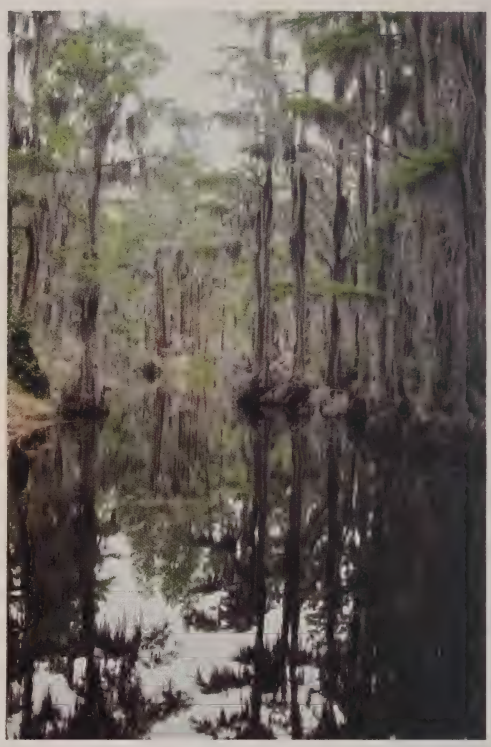
Hookswood, Harris Co. (Gift of Charles & Irma Hooks.) Conservation easement on 30-acre pine/oak forest, uncommon here in the prairie-forest border region. Texas Field Office will monitor.

Tres Corrales Ranch, Hidalgo Co. 42-acre parcel of 1,150-acre ranch: supports one of nation's two largest native Tamaulipan thorn scrub forests (considered state's most endangered plant community type) and diverse fauna. Managed by Texas Field Office.

VERMONT

Chickering Bog, Additions, Washington Co. 2 tracts, 30 acres each, encompass one of state's finest "graminoid" (grasslike) fens. Vermont Chapter manages 60-acre preserve.

Dorset Bat Cave, Bennington Co. (Gift of the National Gypsum Co.) 150-acre property bearing a solution cave—historically state's best-known



J. Merrill Lynch

Great and Goodman Islands

Laced with streams and sloughs, Great and Goodman Islands may be the finest habitat for coastal plain black bears in all of Bertie County, North Carolina. But the islands' paramount boast is their absolutely undeveloped swamp-forest community, where blackwater (silt-free, acidic) and brownwater (silt-laden, alluvial) streams afford the greatest diversity of aquatic plant habitats on the Roanoke River floodplain. Immense, moss-laden cypress trees and tupelos edge the waterways; cowlilies and fragrant waterlilies—as well as the flowering stalks of submergent milfoils and bladderworts—brighten the blackwater sloughs. Waterfowl, wading birds, and migrating songbirds throng to the low, marshy islands and their dense swamp forest.

Lying at the mouth of the Roanoke River, where it flows into Albemarle Sound, this 4,881-acre purchase takes in all of Goodman Island and a large portion of Great. The North Carolina Nature Conservancy will manage the property until its transfer to the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission.

hibernaculum for nationally endangered Indiana bats; also supports wintering little brown bats. Managed by Vermont Chapter.

Echo Lake, Windsor Co. Conservancy assisted Ottauquechee Land Trust in acquiring 295 acres—including 1,500 feet of lake's shoreline—to establish a nature preserve.

Green Mountain National Forest, Addition, Windham Co. (Gift of Henry Harris.) 675 acres acquired for addition to Green Mountain National Forest. Managed by U.S. Forest Service.

Silvermine Fern Colony Preserve, Rutland Co. (Gift of Thompson A. Bowen.) 6 acres with "frost hole" microclimate harboring vigorous colonies of two regionally rare ferns. Managed by Vermont Field Office.

Tinmouth Channel Marsh, Rutland Co. 1,110 acres. See page 30.

VIRGINIA

Pendleton Island, Scott Co. 35 acres protected through Conservancy's Katharine Ordway Endangered Species Conservation Program. See page 32.

WASHINGTON

Major Creek Preserve, Klickitat Co. (Gift of anonymous donor.) 40 acres abounding in orchids, one threatened in the state. Managed by Conservancy's Washington land steward.

Padilla Bay Preserve, Skagit Co. 2 tracts totaling 1,694 acres: estuarine tidelands, mud flats, and eelgrass beds—habitat for numerous invertebrates, juvenile salmonids, waterfowl, wintering peregrine falcons, and 4 pairs of nesting bald eagles. Acquired cooperatively with state's Department of Ecology for inclusion in Padilla Bay National Estuarine Sanctuary.

Rocky Prairie Preserve, Thurston Co. Lease on 35 acres hosting white-top aster and golden paintbrush, plants under review for federal protection, as well as state's sole lowland occurrence of Washington's only endemic butterfly. Conservancy's Washington land steward manages.

WEST VIRGINIA

Back Creek Shale Barren, Berkeley Co. Lease on 2.5-acre tract supporting prime example of rare shale barren plant community; habitat for 8 plant species endemic to the barrens. Managed by West Virginia Field Office.

Brooklyn Heights, Tucker Co. (Gift of Dr. & Mrs. H. M. Hills, Jr.) 105 acres of northern hardwoods blanketing entire side of McGowan Mountain; features cave used by hibernating Virginia big-eared bats, a nationally endangered species. Managed by West Virginia Field Office.

Cranesville Swamp, Addition, Preston Co. (Gift of Dr. & Mrs. Charles Baer.) 2 acres extending protection of northern boreal bog to 318 acres: home for relict plant species common in region during the Pleistocene, now rare in state. West Virginia and Maryland Chapters manage.

Shannondale Springs, Addition, Jefferson Co. Interest-free loan from Claude Worthington Benedum Foundation of Pittsburgh enabled Conservancy to help state acquire 45 acres, enlarging preserve of woods and fields with Shenandoah River frontage to 625 acres. Conveyed to state's Department of Natural Resources.

Wardensville Shale Barren, Hardy Co. Lease on 5 acres of exemplary rare shale barren plant community. West Virginia Field Office manages.

WISCONSIN

Baraboo Hills Project—Baxter's Hollow, R. D. & Linda Peters Nature Preserve, Additions, Sauk Co. 440 acres in 2 tracts bring Conservancy protection of Otter Creek watershed (outstanding in Midwest for water purity, invertebrate diversity, songbird nesting habitat, and mix of northern and southern forest types) to 1,900 acres. Managed by Wisconsin Chapter.

Chiwaukee Prairie, Additions, Kenosha Co. 2.3 acres in 3 tracts bring Conservancy holdings on outstanding stretch of wet-mesic prairie to 146 acres; national natural landmark harboring more than 400 native plants on Lake Michigan coast. Managed by Wisconsin Chapter with University of Wisconsin-Parkside, and Wisconsin Scientific Areas Program.

Menard Isle, Lincoln Co. (Gift of Wisconsin Public Service Corp.) 333 acres embracing series of wooded islands in Wisconsin River and property on each bank; significant for recreational and fishery values. Will be conveyed to Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

Ted Borg

Mink River Estuary, Addition, Door Co. 396 acres bringing protection of Mink River's watershed to 456 acres; includes portion of river's spring-fed headwaters. Estuary (proposed as a national estuarine sanctuary) is a National Critical Areas Conservation Program project managed by stewardship committee of Wisconsin Chapter.

St. Croix Island Wildlife Area, St. Croix Co. 80-acre lowland marsh and high oak-forested ridges: waterfowl site and critical buffer to adjacent scientific area. Will be managed by Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources as part of 1,404-acre St. Croix Islands Wildlife Area.

Sapa Spruce Bog, Addition, Ozaukee Co. 12 acres acquired in land exchange enlarging preserve of state's southernmost black spruce bog to 24 acres —best known site in region for pollen preservation and analysis. Will be conveyed to the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Field Station.

WYOMING

Wallop Conservation Easement, Sheridan Co. (Gift of Oliver M. Wallop estate.) Conservation easement on 2,150 acres, and fee ownership of adjacent 1-acre tract, supports remnants of native bunchgrass. Monitored by Montana/Wyoming Field Office.

U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

Battery Gut Preserve, Addition, St. John Island. (Gift of Cocoloba Development Associates.) 23 acres of lowland swamp and freshwater ponds surrounding Fish Bay—including vegetated gulleys along Fish Bay Gut, Battery Gut, and 2 other seasonally wet stream beds. 2 plants imperiled worldwide occur near Fish Bay Gut. 238-acre preserve managed by Conservancy's Southeast Regional Office.

St. Phillips Island

From productive salt marshes to highland ridges bearing hummocks of live oak, sable palmetto, and slash pine, St. Phillips is a rarity among the Atlantic Seaboard's barrier islands. It remains essentially unspoiled: unlike other South Carolina coastal isles, it wasn't planted in indigo and cotton during the 1700's, and only 10 percent of its highland trees were logged around 1940.

In 1983, Ted Turner, president of Turner Broadcasting System, Inc., donated a conservation easement on the 4,680-acre island to the Conservancy. By relinquishing his development rights, Mr. Turner has ensured protection of St. Phillips' climax maritime forests, salt marshes, freshwater marshes and ponds, unpolluted tidal creeks and estuaries, and other distinct habitats.

These communities and associated ecotones sustain some 265 plant and animal species. Each year the island's ocean-side beach lures two to three dozen nesting loggerhead sea turtles, federally listed as a threatened species. Eighty to 100 American alligators (also threatened) inhabit the ponds and marshes, and three active osprey nests (a rarity here) have been sighted. Moreover, the area's roster of 141 plants includes two species threatened in the state: golden cana and twig-rush. A potential national natural landmark, St. Phillips Island will be monitored by the Conservancy's South Carolina Field Office.

VOLUNTARY PROTECTION

As the *News* has frequently noted in recent years, the Conservancy advocates the protection of significant lands through alternatives to outright acquisition. Natural area registry programs—established by the Conservancy and cooperating agencies in several states—serve to notify landowners of outstanding ecological features on their properties. Through such programs private, corporate, and public land holders have agreed to protect vital resources. The following areas were safeguarded in this fashion during 1983 through the Conservancy's efforts:

ILLINOIS

Borrenpohl Woods, 20 acres
Bullard Lake Club, 60 acres
Byron Dragway Prairie, 11 acres
Catlin Salt Marsh, 12 acres
Chip O'Will Woods, 73 acres
Ford Ponds, 8 acres
Hinkle Prairie, .25 acre
Lawrence Knuppel Woods, 52 acres
Little Black Slough/Heron Pond, 40 acres
J. G. Main Estate, 100 acres
New Crystal Lake Club Prairie, 1,335 acres
Prairie White-Fringed Orchid Preserve, 4 acres
Recker Woods, 40 acres
Stemler Cave Woods, 40 acres
West Ledges of Clark Run, 25 acres
Wilson Hill Prairies, 12 acres

INDIANA

Otis Allyn Cypress Slough, 40 acres
Armstrong Sandstone Glade, 5 acres
Black Rock, .5 acre
Breedon Glade, 29 acres
Brierwood Farm, 40 acres
Buck Creek Springs, 15 acres
Callaboose Magnolia Site, 60 acres
Candlewood Farm, 5 acres
Cliff Cave, 5 acres
Coon's Cave, 2 acres
Chrisney Flatwoods, 123 acres
Craigmile Farms, 20 acres
Cypress Creek Bottoms, 20 acres
Daily's Woods, 210 acres
Douglas Woods, 80 acres
Ems Virginia Willow Marsh, 3 acres
Fish Lake Wetlands, 12 acres
Goose Pond, 543 acres
Green's Bluff, 65 acres
Hancock's Cave, 10 acres
Hargis Live-Forever Cliffs, 1 acre
Hildebrand Lake, 15 acres
Jubin Creek Sourwood Hollow, 2 acres
King's Swamp, 15 acres
Log Sedge Sink-hole Swamp, 3 acres
Long Swamp Woods, 20 acres
The Loop Tract, 7 acres
Maple Tree Farm, 19 acres
Marsh Lake Wetland, 30 acres
Mill Stream Tract, 5 acres
Morger Lake Shrub Marsh, 20 acres
Norton Lake Shrub Marsh, 25 acres
Pike Central Nature Study Woods, 30 acres
Plaster Creek Seeps, 20 acres
The Ponderosa, 15 acres
Porter's Point, 30 acres
Rich Cave Hollow, 25 acres
Roby's Marsh, 5 acres
Shilo Cemetery Prairie, 1 acre
South Fork Alumroot Cliffs, 10 acres
The Swamp, 15 acres
Tamarack Acres, 165 acres

R. C. Simpson

Tinmouth Channel Marsh

Acquired in concert with the Vermont Department of Fish and Game, this 1,100-acre wetland complex takes in the headwaters of the Clarendon River and four-and-a-half miles of meandering Tinmouth Channel, popular with fishermen and canoeists. This is a perennial stream enveloped by dense alder thickets. Its surrounding wetlands support a wide range of community types—beaver meadows, tussock sedge, alder shore, and cedar lowland.

Among the site's mud-loving aquatic plants are three listed as endangered in the state: tufted speedwell (*Veronica catenata*), Schweinitz's sedge (*Carex schweinitzii*), and smooth-sheathed sedge (*Carex laevivaginata*). The marsh is Vermont's only known station for each.

Administered by the Department of Fish and Game as a wildlife management area, Tinmouth Channel Marsh is a prize in a state almost devoid of undeveloped inland aquatic areas and a giant step in the effort to protect the full array of Vermont's habitats.

Thoman Woods, 20 acres
Trillium Woods, 37 acres
Walters Lake Wetlands, 110 acres
Weyerbacher Woods, 7 acres
The Woods, 30 acres
Wright's Saltpeter Cave, 2 acres

IOWA

Baptist Church Camp Site, 39 acres
Bird Birch Grove, 20 acres
Black Hawk Bottoms, 1,720 acres
Christiansen Woods, 40 acres
Dahms Prairie/Grant Center, 1,840 acres
Dewey's Pasture, 337 acres
Dubuque Prairie, 110 acres
Eight Acre Prairie, 8 acres
Giard School House Site, 83 acres
Groetken Prairie, 12 acres
Hoffman Prairie, 23 acres
Jackpot Pond, 20 acres
Jackson Aconitum, 369 acres
Johnson Prairie, 40 acres
Joy Creek Bluffs, 52 acres
Knob Prairie, 38 acres
Little Sioux Scout Camp Site, 1,800 acres
Marion Springs, 16 acres
Milford Woods, 26 acres

Peltranda Site, 17 acres
Plymouth County Seep, 2 acres
Runyan Prairie, 12 acres
Sand Cove, 42 acres
Sand Creek, 46 acres
Silver Lake Fen Addition, 5 acres
Spring Grove, 326 acres
Trenton Sand Prairie, 10 acres
Two Rivers Woods, 29 acres
Wright Woods, 232 acres

MARYLAND

Big Pines Serpentine Barren, 21 acres
Bowen's Woods, .1 acre
Brown's Pond, 4 acres
Buzzard Branch, 3 acres
Cameron Beach, 2 acres
Cave in the Field, 1 acre
Charlestown Beach, 1.75 acres
Charlestown Wharf, 1 acre
Clay Point Beach, .3 acre
C & O Canal National Historical Park Natural Areas, 400 acres
Glen Cove Woods, 3 acres
Hancock Creek Swamp, 10 acres
Horseshoe Bend Woods, 2 acres
Keadle's Bluff, 3 acres
King's Creek Marsh, 10 acres
Lover's Leap, 3 acres
The Marshes Rookery, 45 acres
Myrtle's Swamp, 11 acres
Owens Creek Swamp, 4 acres
Perryville Park, 2 acres
Plum Creek Swamp, 265 acres
Porter Neck Bog, 2 acres
Riley Creek Woods, 5 acres
South Melville Crossroads Pothole, 12 acres
Steven Collins Woods, 17 acres
Upper Hunting Creek Swamp, 1 acre
Wolf Swamp, 20 acres

MASSACHUSETTS

Alum Hill, 5 acres
Ames Long Pond, 7 acres
Bay View Cemetery, .5 acre
Bear's Den, 20 acres
Big West Pond Complex, 120 acres
Black Rock, 30 acres
Braces Cove, 20 acres
Crooked Pond, 5 acres
Fishing Pond, 3 acres
Foley Road Fen, 10 acres
Fulling Mill Pond, 5 acres
Grassy Pond, 5 acres
Great South Pond, 8 acres
Green River, 3 acres
Kampoosa Bog, 170 acres
Max Klopfer Vernal Pond, 9 acres
Lily Pond, 2 acres
Low Beach, 5 acres
Mill River, 4 acres
Mount Tom, 96 acres
Muddy Pond, 35 acres
Mundale Pond, 7 acres
Percival Cemetery, .6 acre
Ram Pasture, 150 acres
Randall Pond, 10 acres
Rolling Sandplain, 10 acres
Schenob Brook Fen, 75 acres
Sconset Dump, 20 acres
Rhynchospora Pond, 30 acres
Tamarack Fen, 60 acres
Vernal Pond, 5 acres

MICHIGAN

Beaudette Park, 1 acre
Dexter-Huron Park, 1 acre
Dowagiac Creek, 14 acres
Harrison Cemetery, .1 acre
Hudson Mills Park, 180 acres
Lake MacNichol, 129 acres
Thornapple River Bluffs, 6 acres
WXYZ Woods, 18 acres

MINNESOTA

Belwin Outdoor Education Laboratory, 325 acres
Burckhardt Prairie, 65 acres
Chippewa Prairie, 120 acres
Coon Hill, 4 acres
Delhi Outcrop, 2 acres
Eggers Prairie, 7 acres
Fox's Plateau, 40 acres
Gales Prairie, 30 acres
Granite Falls Outcrop, 160 acres
Haaland Trout Lily Site, 20 acres
Hokah Prairie, 100 acres
Hulzebos Prairie, 15 acres
Judson Meadow, 68 acres
Lake Ida, 265 acres
Little Cannon River Woods, 10 acres
Lund Prairie, 50 acres
Meadow Creek, 10 acres
Mille Lacs Hemlock Grove, 80 acres
Miller Prairie, 375 acres
Polzin Prairie, 70 acres
Redwood Falls Outcrop, 118 acres
San Francisco Hill, 25 acres
Sand Bluff, 24 acres
Schellberg Prairie, 180 acres
Sedum Cliff, 40 acres

Steve Croy

Pendleton Island

As the Clinch River wends its way through southwestern Virginia, it washes the shores of three wooded isles collectively called Pendleton Island. The riffles, pools, and shoals around the islands are believed to harbor the greatest diversity of freshwater mollusks—or naiads—in the world. This intense gathering, first discovered in 1980, includes eight species federally listed as endangered; two more of some 50 other mollusks are candidates for federal protection.

The mussels spend most of their lives (up to 50 years) lying in the same spots on the river channel's cobbled bottom. Facing upstream, shells partly open, they depend upon the current for oxygen and the organic matter upon which they feed. Because their bodies concentrate pollutants, mollusks are excellent indicators of water quality. Scientists studying naiads can determine the extent of a stream's pollution—and may even be able to locate the polluting sources.

By acquiring the 35-acre Pendleton Island site—a protection target of the Katharine Ordway Endangered Species Conservation Program—the Conservancy has taken a first step toward safeguarding the 20-mile Clinch River stretch that malacologists have identified as perhaps the planet's richest in freshwater mollusk fauna. The Conservancy hopes to convince adjacent landholders and industrial users of the river that clean water here is essential—for humans *and* for mussels.

Swedes Forest, 2,168 acres
Tallgrass Prairie, 20 acres
Traverse Prairie, 610 acres
Weaver Dunes, 661 acres
West Monson Prairie, 70 acres
Wiscoy Valley Prairie, 6 acres
Zimmerli Outcrop, 38 acres

NORTH DAKOTA

Dahlen Esker, 164 acres
Denbigh Bog, 900 acres
Loing Woods, 25 acres
Muehler Prairie, 80 acres
Piper Sandhills, 80 acres
Runck's Woods, 80 acres
Schneider Woods, 65 acres
Thuen Prairie, 38 acres

WASHINGTON

Albion Road, 19 acres
Asotin Steppe, 23 acres
Armstrong, 3 acres
Catherine Creek, 5 acres
Cheney-Spangle Eyebrow, 5 acres
Columbia Hills, 64 acres
Dalles Mountain Ranch, 74 acres
Durham Place, 6 acres
Harris Ranch, 6 acres
Hobart Site, 9 acres
Jenkins Pasture, 53 acres
Kemp Farm, 24 acres
KII Stock Ranch, 117 acres
John T. Ledgerwood Native Bunchgrass Preserve, 8 acres
Liberty Mountain Recreation Area, 1 acre
Lower New York Gulch, 13 acres
Mill Creek, 3 acres
Mountain Home, 12 acres
Patoe Mountain Ranch, 100 acres
Pitt Cemetery, 3 acres
Reeves Ranch, 15 acres
Rocky Coulee Shrub Steppe, 3 acres
Rocky Hollow, 9 acres
Rowland Lake Cliffs, 3 acres
Table Mountain, 5 acres
West Twin Butte Steppe, 31 acres
Woodward Washtucna Eyebrow, 30 acres

WEST VIRGINIA

Martha's Cave, .5 acre

WISCONSIN

Baxter's Hollow, 499 acres

Resources for Action

The generosity of individual donors during 1983 was primarily responsible for another record year for The Nature Conservancy. Total solicited cash received was $36.4 million, an increase of $2.4 million (7 percent) from the previous year. These figures include cash received from the sale of donated real estate under the Conservancy's inventive trade lands initiative (see below).

This increase in support is encouraging. But protecting America's most significant and threatened natural areas will require at least a doubling of the Conservancy's financial resources in the next few years.

In some states, the Conservancy has already identified virtually all its protection priorities and has estimated the cost of completing the task. Extrapolating from these states to the country as a whole, we project a need for at least $750 million over the next 10 years, or an average of $75 million per year for the next decade. (This is the projection for our domestic program only; the long-range financial requirements of our rapidly growing International Program can't be estimated precisely at this time, but will surely be substantial.)

While this is an enormous challenge, meeting it *is* possible. According to the best estimates available, less than 1 percent of philanthropic contributions in the U.S. is currently devoted to conservation and the environment. An increase to only 2 percent would make it possible to essentially complete the protection of America's natural heritage by the end of the century. After that, it will probably be too late.

Foundations

Support from private foundations in 1983 totaled $15.6 million or 43 percent of our overall contributions. This represents a decline of $3.3 million (18 percent) from 1982, following a decrease of $2.5 million (13 percent) during the preceding year. This two-year decline is attributable in part to increasing competition for foundation funds and in part to the fact that the Conservancy's largest foundation supporter has almost completed a final distribution of its capital.

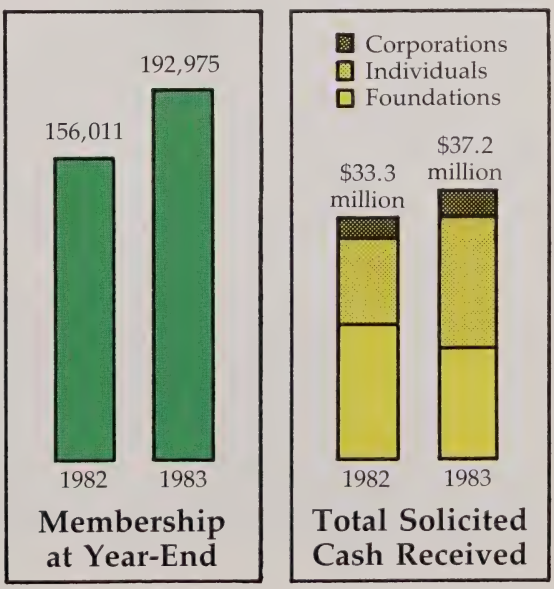
Corporations

Grants from corporations and corporate foundations came to $3.4 million, equivalent to 9 percent of our total support. Cash grants were about equal to the 1982 level at $2.5 million, with gifts of surplus corporate real estate accounting for an additional $900,000 in 1983. Despite a period of economic stagnation, the Conservancy's roster of "corporate associates" increased to 407.

Individuals

The continuing decline in private foundation support was more than offset by a 39 percent increase in gifts from individuals since 1982. In 1983, individual contributions amounted to $17.4 million, equivalent to 48 percent of our total support. A significant portion of the increase in individual donations can be traced to trade-land gifts and the Planned Giving Program.

Most foundations and corporate grants were directed at specific land acquisition projects. Gifts from individuals are therefore critical to the Conservancy's identification and protection programs at both the national and state levels, as well as to the management of the nation's largest private



preserve system. In 1983, individuals accounted for almost 90 percent of unrestricted contributions for operations.

(For the past several years, the amount of income derived by the Conservancy from investments and other nonsolicited sources has exceeded expenditures for management and fund raising. Thus, donations to current operations are applied in their entirety directly to programmatic purposes.)

The Katharine Ordway Associates program, initiated in 1982 to recognize individuals who make annual unrestricted gifts of $1,000 or more, continued to expand rapidly in 1983. By year-end, there were almost 400 associates, several donating at leadership levels beginning at $2,500, $5,000, and $10,000.

The Conservancy's membership increased by almost 25 percent to a total at year's end of some 193,000. The net increase in members during 1983 alone—37,000—exceeded the Conservancy's total membership in 1976. The generous commitment of personal time, skills, and resources by active volunteers among our rapidly growing membership is the Conservancy's single greatest strength and hope for the future.

Planned Giving

An increasing number of donors discovered the advantages of trust arrangements through which they can assist the Conservancy financially and, at the same time, reduce taxes and enhance income. For example, the new Pooled Income Fund, begun late in 1982, grew to $1.7 million by the end of 1983, with $1.3 million in contributions from 78 donors during the year. A variety of other trust arrangements were made, including one charitable lead trust that will provide over $13 million during the next 20 years for Conservancy protection programs in one of the biologically richest states in the country. Bequest income totaled $3.5 million, more than double the amount received the previous year.

During 1983, the Conservancy received 54 bequests from the estates of the following individuals:

Robert G. Albion
Lois Almon
Virginia M. Atchison
Elizabeth F. Babbott
Lois D. Baker
Magna E. Bauer
Florence Berger
Eleanor W. Birge
Beatrice Bissell
Lorna C. Blakeslee
Marshall Bond, Jr.
Clotilda Brokaw
Alfred E. Budell
James E. Burge
Alice Caras
Stanton A. Coblentz
Mary L. Holt
Jack Howells
Edmund C. Jaeger
Joseph M. Johnson, Jr.
Isabel K. Jordan
Eugenia Keller
Gerard Lake
Susan M. Lee
Charles A. Lindbergh
Dr. Robert Majer
Rachael Makower
Margaret March
Samuel B. Mayo
E. Berniece Miller
Elizabeth S. Morgan
John W. Morris, Jr.

Sue Dodge

A bequest from an individual donor provided a significant portion of the stewardship endowment for the Conservancy's Mashomack Preserve, a 2,100-acre natural area just 100 miles from New York City.

Mary W. Crane
Nina J. Cullinan
Rose de Rose
Virginia Z. Douglass
Gretchen Estel
Margaret Flint
Marjorie B. Ford
Jessie Freeling
Thelma F. Gould
Abby Weed Grey
M. Louise Haskin
Kathryn Murphy
Jane Norton Nichols
Christine G. Nimick
Stuart H. Otis
Hetty R. Phillips
Dolores Plath
John L. Scheer
Margaret L. Sussman
Alice Love van Ark
William A. Vawter
Catherine A. Wilson

The individuals in the next list became honorary life members as the result of irrevocable donations in the form of planned gifts:

Kathleen M. Anderson
Dr. Kay Bachman
Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Baer
Harvey and Mary Banks
Isabelle P. Barbee
John A. Bennett
Edith N. Briggs
Elaine B. Campbell
Malvina A. Carmouche
Cora E. Chamberlin
John H. Chapin
Joan D. Cox
Louisa Pike Crook
Eldon Crowell
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cummings
Jean B. Daubenmire
Evelyn M. Davies
C. Anne Davis
Carolyn S. Dejanikus
Mr. and Mrs. Donald Edwards
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ernst
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ferry
Roy Fink
Barbara R. Freseman
Barbara K. Girdler
Mr. and Mrs. Winkler C. Gosch
James S. Hartzell
Isabelle Havens
Rev. and Mrs. Frank Hayes
Christine Haynes
Philip Hayward
Oliver F. Hitchcock
Mary Hochgraf
Esther Hunter
Eugene T. Jensen
Joseph F. Kowalczyk
William F. Krahl III
Anna Lasobik
Elliot Levine
Emma Force Lewis
Albert R. Lubersky
Mary-Parke Manning
James I. Mason
Mr. and Mrs. Murray McDougal
Margaret F. L. McKnight
Prall B. Merriam
Fred D. Merwin
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Miller
Mr. and Mrs. Howard Moore
Marjorie Mountjoy
Harriet Mundy
Miles Murphy
Sarah M. Nooe
Crandall Norton
Ruth P. Ogden
Foster M. Palmer
George E. Pettengill
Lydia T. Pfund
Adrian Post
Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Preston
Clinton E. Purdy
Dr. Francis Rigney
Eleanor C. Robbins
Mr. and Mrs. John Salomon
Elise D. Seay
Louise Shepard
F. Lester Simon, Jr.
Eleanor Smith
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Stephens
Mary P. Stephenson
George Strauss
Phoebe A. Swazey
Isabel D. Thiessen
Valerie A. van der Heyden
Walter Vogl
Ernest and Nell Wills

Trade Lands

Trade lands are properties not qualifying as Conservancy preserves that are donated to the organization and subsequently resold. The proceeds are used to protect ecologically significant natural areas. (Past trade-land gifts include brownstones, gas stations, warehouses, agricultural lands, and reclaimed strip mines.) In 1983, the Conservancy realized $4.5 million from the sale of such real estate. Eighty percent of our income from trade lands last year derived from the donations of individuals.

The following individuals became honorary life members as the result of donating trade lands in 1983:

Dr. and Mrs. Richard Ames
Janet L. Anderson
Dr. and Mrs. Daniel Barry
J. Fred Beamer
Mr. and Mrs. William Brownstein
Pamela Rosoff Burrows
Mr. and Mrs. David Catterton
W. V. Curry
Myra Greenberg
Vivian Halliday
Mr. and Mrs. Kendal C. Ham
Dr. and Mrs. Alfred Heilbrunn
Dr. Ilse Heilbrunn
Mr. and Mrs. James Henderson, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Christopher D. Humphries-Mason
Lauretta T. Keller
John R. Kennedy
Wayne Kerr
Arlene Lee
John P. March
Mrs. William P. Marseilles, Jr.
Daniel R. McKeel
Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Mendelssohn
Ellen Meyer
Marjorie V. Miller
James S. Nabors
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Nippert
Marshall Ocker and Marie L. Farr
Norman Phillips
Marian K. Rich
Dr. and Mrs. Chester Rosoff
Louis Rosoff
Marlene R. Sanford
Rabbi and Mrs. Max Selinger
Gertrude Shapira
Judith R. Shore
Catherine J. Stapp
John T. Suggs
Mr. and Mrs. Erich G. Thomsen
Beatrice Travis-Cole
Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Tweedy
Ronnie Sue Brownstein Velardi
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Waxman
Avis Weaver
Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Wilkinson, Jr.
Janice Willinger
J. L. Wilson
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Winess
Mr. and Mrs. George F. Wyllie

The following were corporate donors of trade lands in 1983:

A. J. Industries
Consolidation Coal Company
Ethyl Corporation
Gulf Oil Corporation
Heublein Wines
Texaco, Inc.

Postscript

As in previous years, the Conservancy's fundraising and management costs were among the very lowest of major conservation organizations. See Note 8 in the financial statements.

Auditors' Report

Board of Governors
The Nature Conservancy
Arlington, Virginia

Gentlemen:

We have examined the balance sheet of The Nature Conservancy as of December 31, 1983, and the related statements of operations and changes in fund balances, and changes in financial position for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly the financial position of The Nature Conservancy as of December 31, 1983, the changes in its fund balances, the results of its operations, and changes in financial position for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.

Respectfully submitted,

Kaufman, Davis, Ruebelmann, Posner & Kurtz

KAUFMAN, DAVIS, RUEBELMANN, POSNER & KURTZ
Certified Public Accountants
Washington, D.C.

March 7, 1984

Balance Sheet

December 31, 1983
(With Comparative Totals for December 31, 1982)
(In Thousands of Dollars)

	Land Acquisition Funds	Operating Funds	Endowment Funds	Total Funds 1983	Total Funds 1982
ASSETS					
CURRENT ASSETS:					
Cash and Short-Term Investments (Note 1)	$ 32,889	$7,989	$ 1,075	$ 41,953	$ 40,641
Other	104	492		596	492
Total Current Assets	32,993	8,481	1,075	42,549	41,133
INVESTMENTS (Note 2)	46,353	46	22,231	68,630	31,921
FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT, At Cost, Net of Accumulated Depreciation of $463 ($316 in 1982)		647		647	555
NATURAL LAND AREAS Held for Conservation (Schedule I)	182,129			182,129	167,184
NATURAL LAND AREAS Held for Resale to Government For Conservation (Note 3) (Schedule I)	22,567			22,567	20,581
TOTAL ASSETS	$284,042	$9,174	$23,306	$316,522	$261,374
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
CURRENT LIABILITIES:					
Collections Due Chapters	$	$ 29	$	$ 29	$ 109
Demand Notes Payable and Current Maturities of Long-Term Debt (Note 1)	2,984	16		3,000	3,393
Other	276	254		530	984
Total Current Liabilities	3,260	299		3,559	4,486
LONG-TERM DEBT (Note 1)	3,365	83		3,448	6,987
DEFERRED INCOME: (Note 4)					
Unrestricted	41,959	135		42,094	17,650
Restricted	35,276	5,666		40,942	31,186
TOTAL LIABILITIES	83,860	6,183		90,043	60,309
COMMITMENTS (Note 5)					
FUND BALANCES:					
Unrestricted	160,651	2,991	10,564	174,206	156,882
Restricted	39,531		12,742	52,273	44,183
Total Fund Balances	200,182	2,991	23,306	226,479	201,065
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	$284,042	$9,174	$23,306	$316,522	$261,374

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Statement of Operations and Changes in Fund Balances

For the Year Ended December 31, 1983

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	Land Acquisition Funds			
	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Unrestricted
SUPPORT AND REVENUE:				
General	$	$	$	$1,991
Dues				2,429
Grants				
Investment Income				3,161
Contracts				254
Overhead Billed to Government Projects				108
Recovery of Land Acquisition Expense	5,008		5,008	
State Programs				
Preserve				
Total Support and Revenue	5,008		5,008	7,943
TRANSFERS:				
From (To) Other Funds	(1,366)	304	(1,062)	(1,563)
Investment Income				456
Total Transfers	(1,366)	304	(1,062)	(1,107)
EXPENSES (Schedule II):				
Program Services:				
Identification				1,033
Protection (Land Acquisition)	3,642		3,642	1,482
Stewardship				1,774
Total Program Services	3,642		3,642	4,289
Supporting Services:				
Management and Support				903
Fund Raising (Note 8)				1,548
Total Supporting Services				2,451
Total Expenses	3,642		3,642	6,740
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF SUPPORT AND REVENUE AND TRANSFERS OVER EXPENSES BEFORE CAPITAL ADDITIONS AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURES		304	304	96
CAPITAL ADDITIONS:				
Net Realized Investment Gains				
Interest and Dividends From Investments				
Land Acquisition	9,972		9,972	
Contributions and Grants		3,792	3,792	
Contributions of Land	13,446		13,446	
Total Capital Additions	23,418	3,792	27,210	
Less Land Transfers to Other Agencies	10,280		10,280	
Net Capital Additions	13,138	3,792	16,930	
EXCESS OF SUPPORT AND REVENUE AND TRANSFERS OVER EXPENSES AFTER CAPITAL ADDITIONS	13,138	4,096	17,234	96
FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING	147,513	35,435	182,948	2,962
Transfers (To) Chapters and Other Projects				(67)
FUND BALANCES, ENDING	$160,651	$39,531	$200,182	$2,991

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

perating Funds		Endowment Funds			For the Years Ended December 31,	December 31,
Restricted	Total	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	1983	1982
$ 3,506	$ 5,497	$	$	$	$ 5,497	$ 4,545
	2,429				2,429	1,910
						10
	3,161				3,161	3,355
	254				254	264
	108				108	100
					5,008	4,584
4,933	4,933				4,933	3,758
1,727	1,727				1,727	1,584
10,166	18,109				23,117	20,110
1,102	(461)	1,948	(425)	1,523		
289	745	(456)	(289)	(745)		
1,391	284	1,492	(714)	778		
3,051	4,084				4,084	2,608
2,455	3,937				7,579	7,892
2,493	4,267				4,267	4,808
7,999	12,288				15,930	15,308
1,013	1,916				1,916	965
2,545	4,093				4,093	3,495
3,558	6,009				6,009	4,460
11,557	18,297				21,939	19,768
	96	1,492	(714)	778	1,178	342
		1,371	1,026	2,397	2,397	253
		456	465	921	921	980
					9,972	11,307
		838	3,217	4,055	7,847	4,147
					13,446	18,946
		2,665	4,708	7,373	34,583	35,633
					10,280	15,567
		2,665	4,708	7,373	24,303	20,066
	96	4,157	3,994	8,151	25,481	20,408
	2,962	6,407	8,748	15,155	201,065	180,850
	(67)				(67)	(193)
$	$ 2,991	$10,564	$12,742	$23,306	$226,479	$201,065

Statement of Changes in Financial Position

For the Year Ended December 31, 1983
(With Comparative Totals for December 31, 1982)
(In Thousands of Dollars)

	Land Acquisition Funds	Operating Funds	Endowment Funds	Total Funds 1983	Total Funds 1982
FINANCIAL RESOURCES WERE PROVIDED BY:					
Excess of Support and Revenue Over Expenses After Capital Additions	$17,234	$ 96	$ 8,151	$ 25,481	$20,408
Add (Deduct) Items Not Using (Providing) Resources:					
Depreciation		147		147	112
Net Realized (Gains)			(2,397)	(2,397)	(253)
Land Transfers to Other Agencies	10,402			10,402	16,470
Contributions of Land	(13,446)			(13,446)	(18,946)
Expended Deferred Income	(17,757)	(11,098)		(28,855)	(13,672)
Proceeds From Sale of Natural Areas to Government	16,292			16,292	13,294
Increase in Deferred Income	50,194	12,861		63,055	30,068
Debt Borrowings	8,226	99		8,325	7,547
Sale or Redemption of Investments	12,021	85	26,993	39,099	24,141
Total Resources Provided	83,166	2,190	32,747	118,103	79,169
FINANCIAL RESOURCES WERE USED FOR:					
Purchase of Natural Areas Held for Resale to Government for Conservation	18,278			18,278	7,945
Purchase of Natural Areas Held For Conservation	11,901			11,901	9,299
Purchase of Furniture and Equipment		239		239	323
Acquisition of Investments	41,180		32,231	73,411	30,046
Reduction of Debt	12,257			12,257	7,702
Transfers To Chapters and Other Projects		67		67	193
Increase (Decrease) in Other Current Assets	35	69		104	(23)
Decrease in Other Current Liabilities	132	402		534	172
Total Resources Used	83,783	777	32,231	116,791	55,657
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND SHORT-TERM INVESTMENT	$ (617)	$ 1,413	$ 516	$ 1,312	$23,512

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Schedule of Land Activity

For the Year Ended December 31, 1983
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Schedule I

NATURAL LAND AREAS HELD FOR CONSERVATION:		
BALANCE JANUARY 1, 1983		$167,184
Acquisitions:		
Contributions of Land	$13,446	
Cash Paid	10,210	
Debt Incurred	1,691	
Total Acquisitions		25,347
Transfers:		
Land Transferred to Other Agencies	10,280	
Natural Land Areas Transferred to Trade Lands	122	
Total Transfers		10,402
BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 1983		$182,129
NATURAL LAND AREAS HELD FOR RESALE TO GOVERNMENT FOR CONSERVATION:		
BALANCE JANUARY 1, 1983		$ 20,581
Acquisitions:		
Contributions of Land	$ 2,589	
Cash Paid	10,098	
Debt Incurred	5,591	
Total Acquisitions		18,278
Transfers:		
Land Transferred to Government Agencies	16,292	
Total Transfers		16,292
BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 1983		$ 22,567
TRADE LANDS:		
BALANCE JANUARY 1, 1983		$ 13,133
Acquisitions:		
Contributions	$30,782	
Cash Paid	1,146	
Debt Incurred	944	
Trade Land Reclassified from Land Areas No Longer Held For Conservation	122	
Total Acquisitions		32,994
Transfers:		
Land Sale Dispositions, at cost		11,051
BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 1983		$ 35,076

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Schedule of Expenses

For the Year Ended December 31, 1983
(With Comparative Totals for December 31, 1982)
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Schedule II

	Identification	Protection (Land Acquisition)	Stewardship	Management and Support	Fund Raising	Total 1983	Total 1982
Payroll and Benefits	$2,172	$2,367	$2,225	$1,149	$2,320	$10,233	$ 8,911
Special Services	13	21	12	6	13	65	402
Recruitment	8	7	8	4	8	35	34
Moving	11	12	15	8	15	61	114
Telephone	117	260	115	57	120	669	548
Meetings and Travel	309	674	252	117	276	1,628	1,388
Office and Postage	324	420	505	157	332	1,738	1,377
Printing	289	394	279	145	298	1,405	1,062
Professional Fees	326	487	136	34	184	1,167	773
Taxes and Licenses	2	437	3	1	2	445	394
Dues and Subscriptions	3	5	5	3	5	21	32
Interest		1,117				1,117	1,217
Rent	149	162	168	89	172	740	592
Repairs and Maintenance	41	71	47	25	48	232	97
Insurance	18	31	26	15	26	116	107
Books and Periodicals	11	14	10	5	10	50	50
Preserve Management	5	140	182		10	337	219
Data Processing	96	74	70	32	80	352	234
Other Acquisition Costs		381	16		1	398	1,042
Advertising	20	71	40	14	30	175	156
Research and Survey	128	326	80	22	82	638	657
Depreciation and Amortization	33	30	34	16	34	147	112
Other	9	78	39	17	27	170	250
Total	$4,084	$7,579	$4,267	$1,916	$4,093	$21,939	$19,768

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 1983

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

This report classifies assets, liabilities, and fund balances as unrestricted or restricted according to the intent of the donor.

Recognition of Revenues and Expenditures:

The Conservancy records expenses when incurred. Revenues are recorded when received, except as follows:

Operating Funds:

Unrestricted deferred income represents unexpended contributions designated by management for specific purposes. Restricted deferred income represents unexpended contributions restricted by the donor for the maintenance of state offices, preserves, and programs. These contributions are reflected in income as the designated expenses are incurred.

Land Acquisition Funds:

Unrestricted deferred income represents the portion of land donated to the Conservancy and held for resale to the government and proceeds received in excess of expenditures incurred on transferred government projects. Both these amounts are used to finance future government projects, and to provide income to the General Fund in the form of overhead recovery from government projects. The gift portion of trade lands is also included in unrestricted deferred income.

Restricted deferred income represents proceeds received for future acquisition. These funds are reported as capital additions when they are used for their indicated purpose.

Capital Additions, Land Acquisition Funds:

Land Preservation Fund:

Capital contributions to the Land Preservation Fund are reported in the restricted Land Acquisition Fund.

Natural Area Land:

Natural area land is recorded at its appraised value or cost. Parcels of land with restrictive covenants in the deed are restricted assets. All land held for resale to the government is an unrestricted asset.

Trade Lands:

Trade lands represent real property determined to have no ecological value. They are acquired by gift or by purchase as a necessary adjunct to the acquisition of ecologically important lands. They are recorded at their appraised value or cost. These parcels are sold to provide funds for the protection of natural land areas held for conservation.

Operating Funds:

Furniture and Equipment:

Furniture and equipment is recorded at cost. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which range from four to seven years.

Employee Retirement Plan:

The Conservancy has a non-contributory pension plan covering substantially all employees. Costs are accrued based on actuarial computations providing benefits for years of service and compensation. See Note 6.

Income Taxes:

The Conservancy is a nonprofit organization exempt from income taxes under Section 501(c)3 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Endowment Funds:

The Natural Area Endowment Funds provide income for the maintenance and management of the Conservancy's preserves. Income derived from the Guarantee and Income Fund is used for the general purposes of the Conservancy.

Note 1. Cash and Short-Term Investments, Long-Term Debt

	Current	Long-Term	Total
	(In Thousands of Dollars)		
Land Acquisition Funds:			
Notes Payable on Land No Longer Held	$ 710	$ 330	$1,040
Loans and Mortgages Payable on Natural Land Areas Held for Conservation, secured by Land with a Value of $3,522	705	1,255	1,960
Loans and Mortgages Payable on Natural Land Areas Held for Resale to Government for Conservation, secured by Land with a Value of $6,582	1,569	1,368	2,937
Loans and Mortgages Payable on Trade Lands, secured by Land with a Value of $1,359		412	412
Total Land Acquisition Funds	2,984	3,365	6,349
Operating Fund:			
Obligations under Capitalized Lease	16	83	99
TOTAL	$3,000	$3,448	$6,448

The weighted average interest rate for all long-term debt is 9.9% per annum. Included in notes payable on land no longer held is a note totaling $320,280 secured by a certificate of deposit of $470,000. Interest is payable quarterly with the entire principal due on August 15, 1984.

Maturities of long-term debt by fiscal year are as follows (in thousands):

1984	$3,000
1985	2,142
1986	397
1987	430
1988	276
1989 and Later	203
	$6,448

Cash and short-term investments in the land acquisition funds are held solely for the purchase of new parcels of land.

Note 2. Investments

Marketable securities in the endowment funds are reflected at the lower of cost or market. Market value as of December 31, 1983 was (in thousands) $22,469.

The carrying value of investments by fund at December 31, 1983, was as follows:

	Land Acquisition Funds	Operating Fund	Endowment Fund	Total
	(In Thousands of Dollars)			
Notes Receivable	$11,277	$ 46	$ —	$11,323
Real Estate Investment			1,037	1,037
Corporate Stocks, Bonds and U.S. Obligations			21,194	21,194
Trade Lands (Schedule I)	35,076			35,076
Total	$46,353	$ 46	$22,231	$68,630

Note 3. Natural Areas (Land) Held for Resale to Government for Conservation

Properties so designated are purchased with the express intention of resale to government agencies; all costs are capitalized. Certain properties secure mortgages totaling (in thousands) $2,937 ($3,874 as of December 31, 1982).

Note 4. Changes in Restricted Deferred Income

	Designated for Future Acquisitions	Operating Funds
	(In Thousands of Dollars)	
Balance January 1, 1983	$27,392	$ 3,794
Additions:		
Contributions	13,411	11,618
Investment Income	1,902	420
	15,313	12,038
Deductions:		
Funds Expended During the Year	7,429	10,166
Balance December 31, 1983	$35,276	$ 5,666

Included in restricted deferred income designated for future acquisition are proceeds from trade land sales and advances for trade land purchases.

Note 5. Commitments

The Conservancy is obligated on leases for its national and regional offices and conservation lands. The leases expire at various dates over the next nine years. The total monthly rental (in thousands) is $55. The minimum annual commitments are as follows (in thousands):

1984	$ 587
1985	460
1986	358
1987	344
1988	298
1989-1992	29
	$2,076

The Conservancy has a verbal agreement covering a compensating balance arrangement on a total line of credit (in thousands) of $4,000. There was no outstanding balance as of December 31, 1983 and December 31, 1982. Withdrawal of the compensating balance is not legally restricted.

Note 6. Retirement Plan, Subsequent Event

Effective January 31, 1984, the Conservancy terminated the non-contributory pension plan. All participants will be 100% vested in their accumulated plan benefits. The termination of the plan has been submitted to the Internal Revenue Service for approval. It is estimated that as of the plan termination date, the assets exceeded the accumulated benefits by approximately (in thousands) $650. Of this excess, approximately (in thousands) $500 will be distributed as an accrued benefit to the participants and (in thousands) $150 will be retained to finance the cost of developing and implementing the new plan.

On May 1, 1984, the Conservancy will adopt a cash or deferred profit-sharing plan under 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. Participants in the plan will have the option of rolling over their accrued benefits from the terminated plan. The plan will be submitted for approval to the Internal Revenue Service in March 1984.

Note 7. Grants to the Conservancy

Grants have been authorized by private foundations for the support of specific objectives of the Conservancy. Grant funds are restricted by donors as to their appropriate uses for land acquisition, preserve management, or program management.

The receipt of grant funds by the Conservancy extends over several years. In many cases matching funds are required.

The Conservancy's policy is to record all grants when they are received as deferred income. Grants totaling (in thousands) $36,337 are to be received in the following years:

1984	$13,768
1985	11,013
1986	5,043
1987	5,013
1988	1,500
	$36,337

Note 8. Fund-Raising Expense

The ratio of fund-raising expense to funds raised is one measure used by many donors to evaluate the efficiency of a charitable organization. For many organizations, there is a close correspondence between Support and Revenue (operating revenue) and total funds raised. In the Conservancy's case, substantial additional funds are raised to purchase land, reflected in the Statement of Operations and Changes in Fund Balances as Capital Additions.

In 1983, the Conservancy raised cash in the following funds (in thousands):

Land Acquisition	$14,563	
Operating	16,250	
Endowment	5,578	
Total		$36,391
Fund-Raising Expense ..		$ 4,093
Percent of Fund-Raising Expense to Total Cash Raised		11.2%

In addition, the Conservancy solicited outright gifts of land valued (in thousands) at $46,817.

Note 9. Reclassification of December 31, 1982 Financial Statement

Certain capital additions on the December 31, 1982 statement of operations and changes in fund balance have been reclassified to Support and Revenue. This was necessary to conform with current year's classification.

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Anne Williams, *Director, Eastern New York Chapter*
Maxine Lorang, *Chairman, Eastern New York Chapter*
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Mark Heitlinger, *Ecological Management*
Lois Patten, *Administration*

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